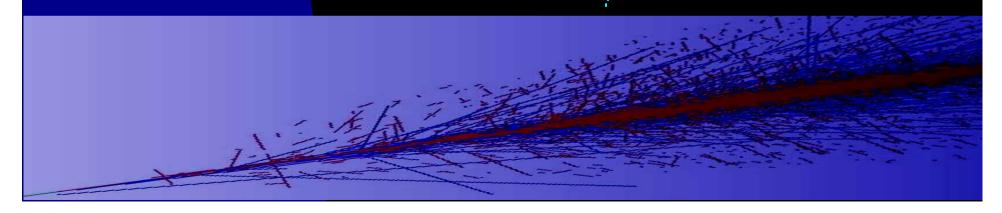


Latest results from the Pierre Auger Observatory

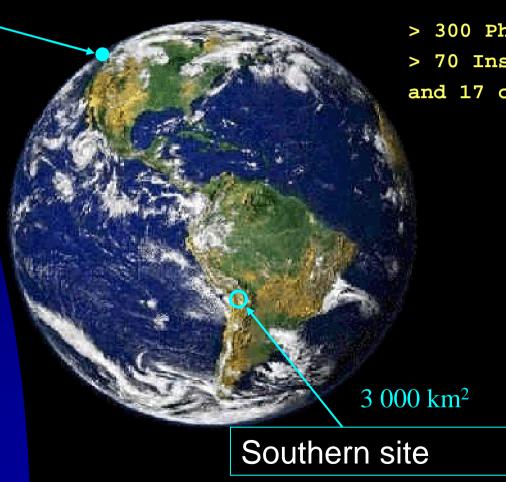
Angela V. Olinto APC Paris Diderot The University of Chicago



of Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Rays

Northern site 10 000 km²

Argentina Australia Brasil Bolivia* Czech Republic France Germany Portugal Slovenia Italy Spain Mexico NetherlandsAZU Poland Vietnam*



> 300 PhD scientists f

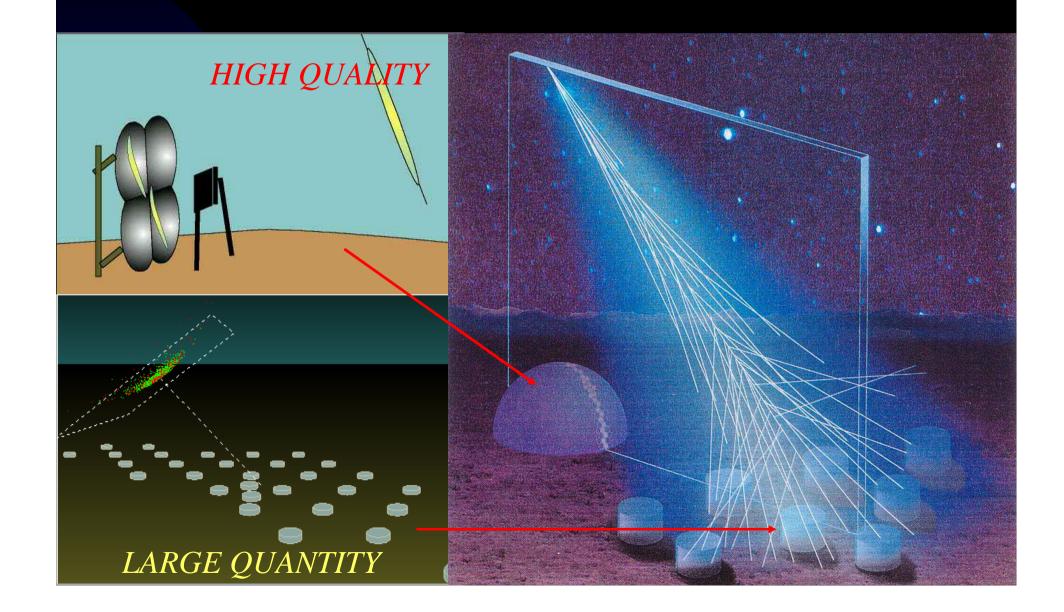
> 70 Institutions

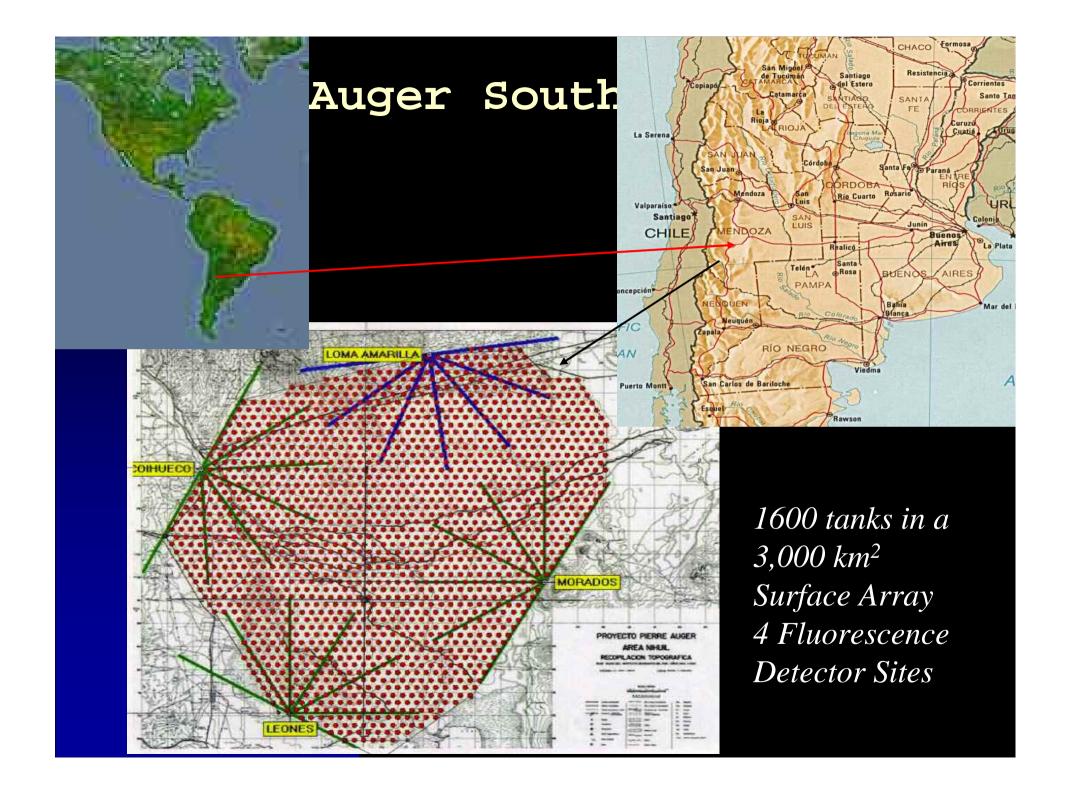
and 17 countries

*Associate Countries



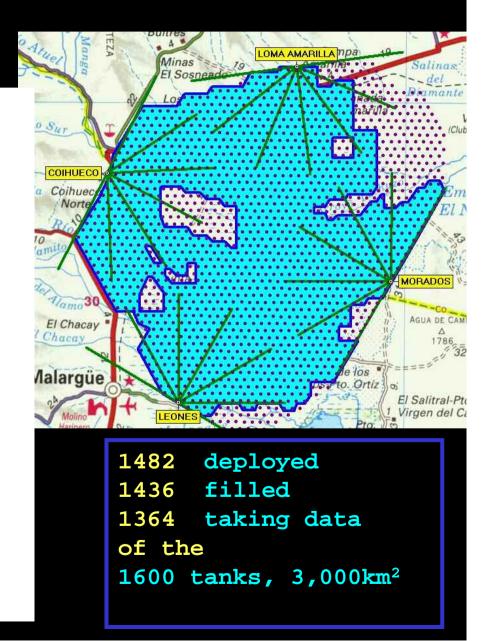
The First Hybrid UHECR Observatory





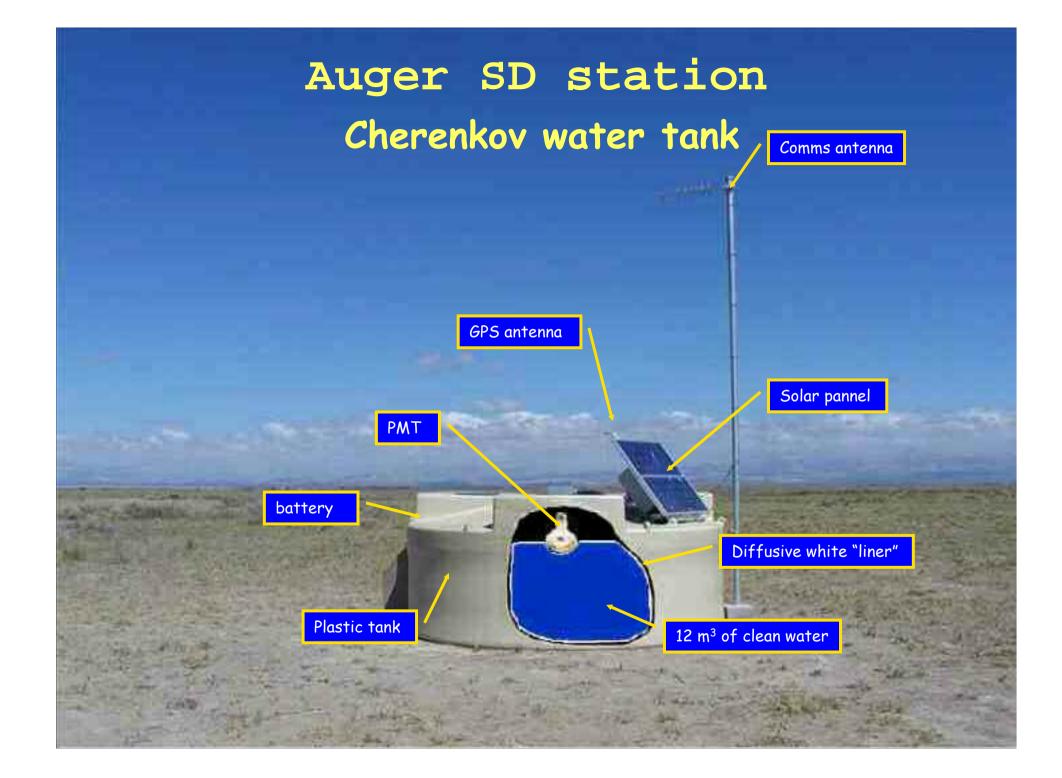
The Surface Detector Array

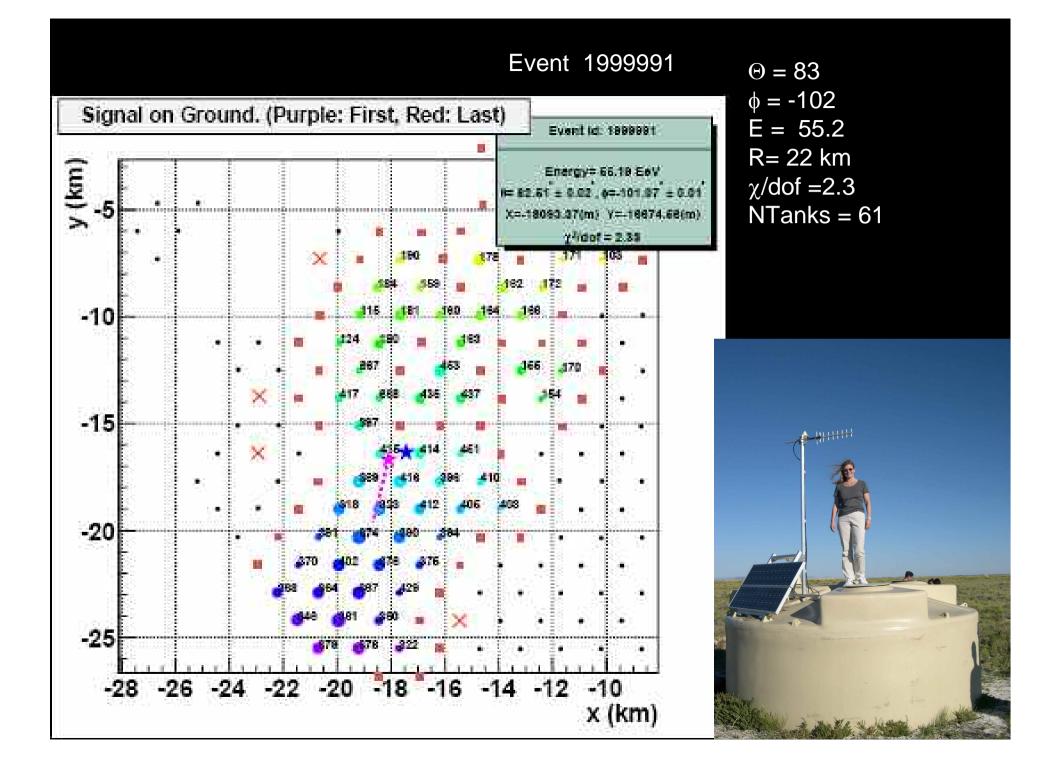
QuickTime[™] and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

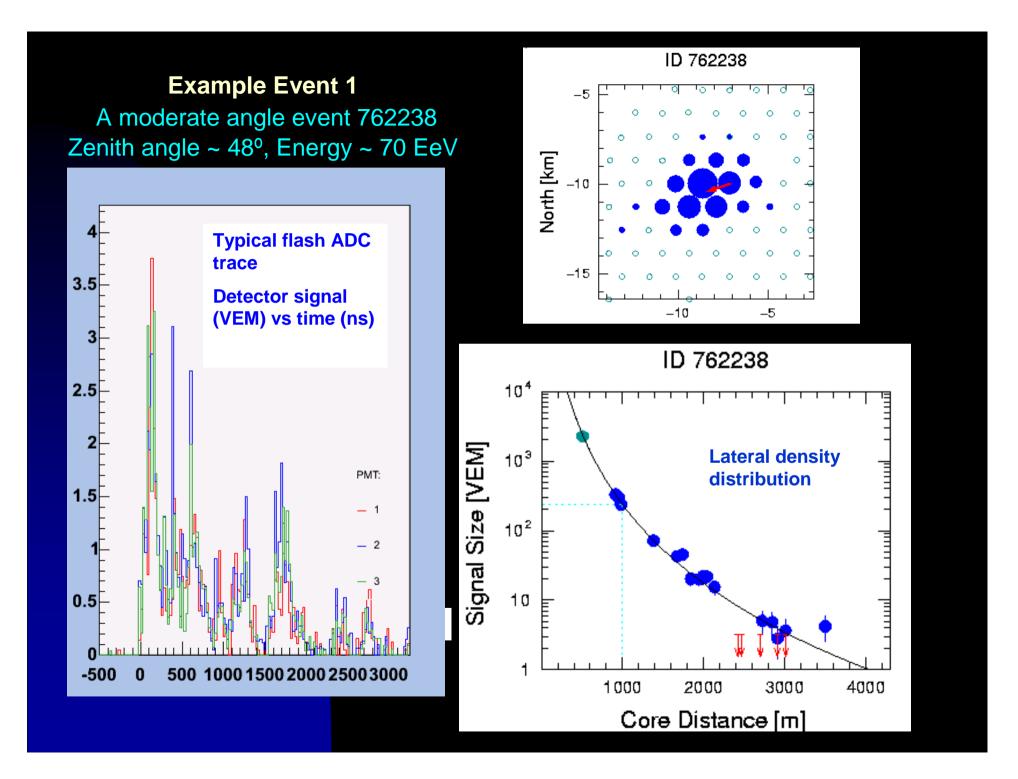


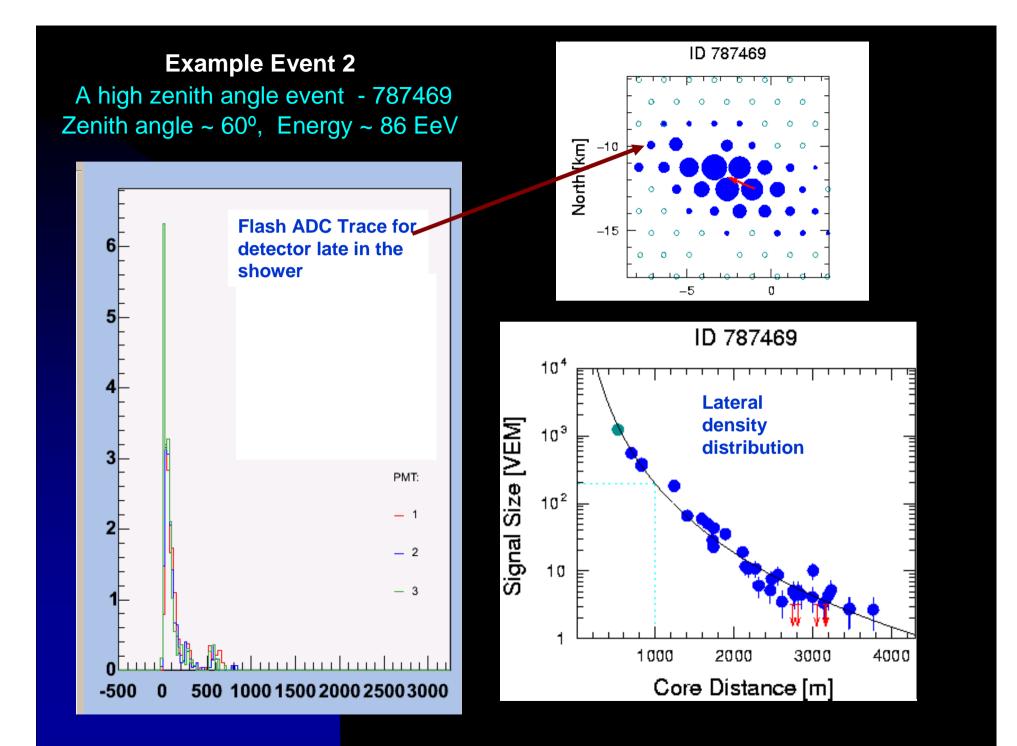
1600 surface detectors





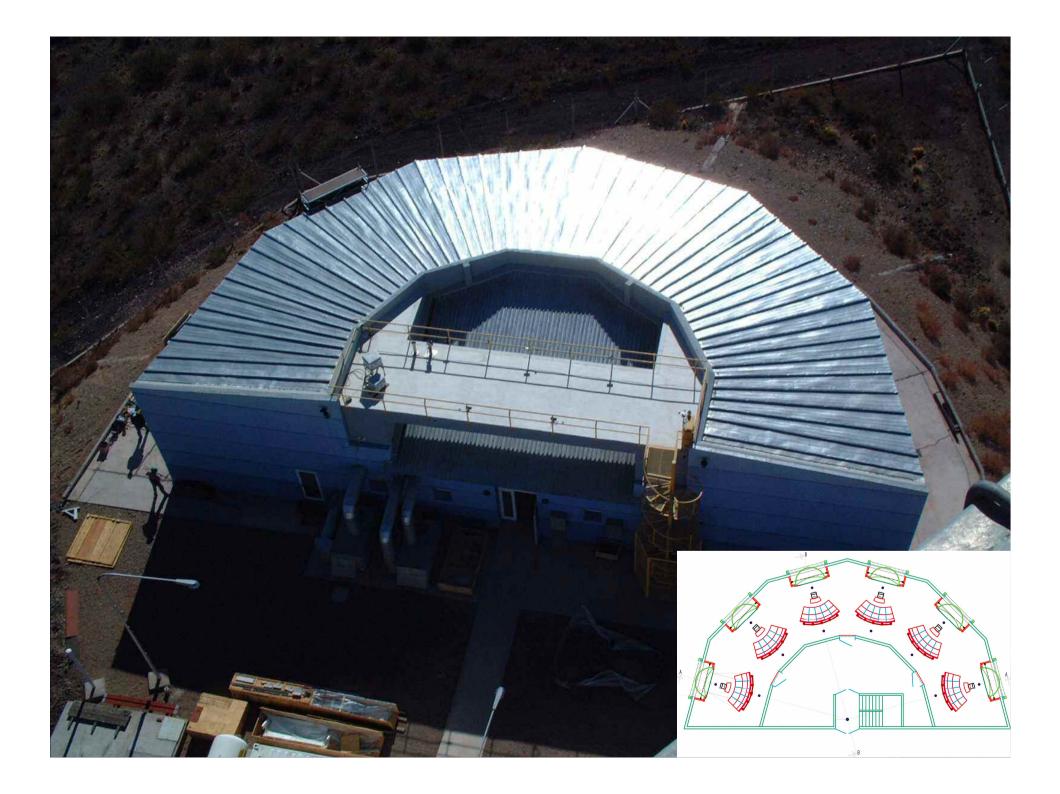


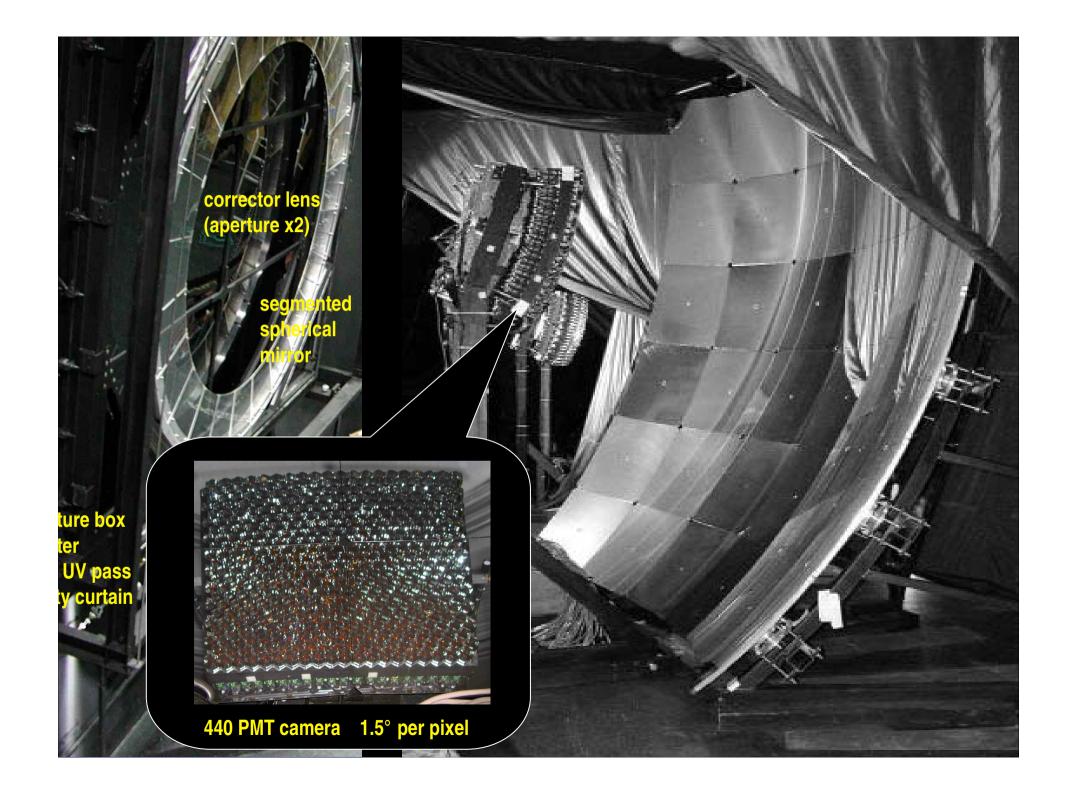




view of Los Leones Fluorescence







4 times 6 telescopes overlooking the site









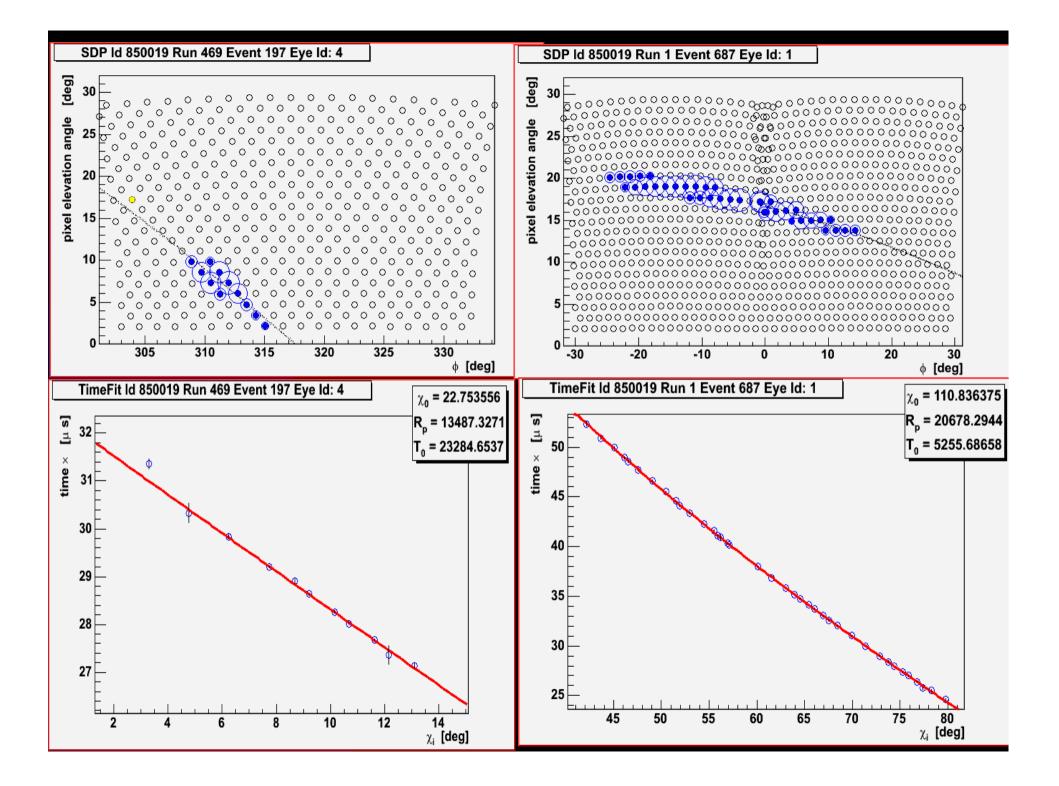


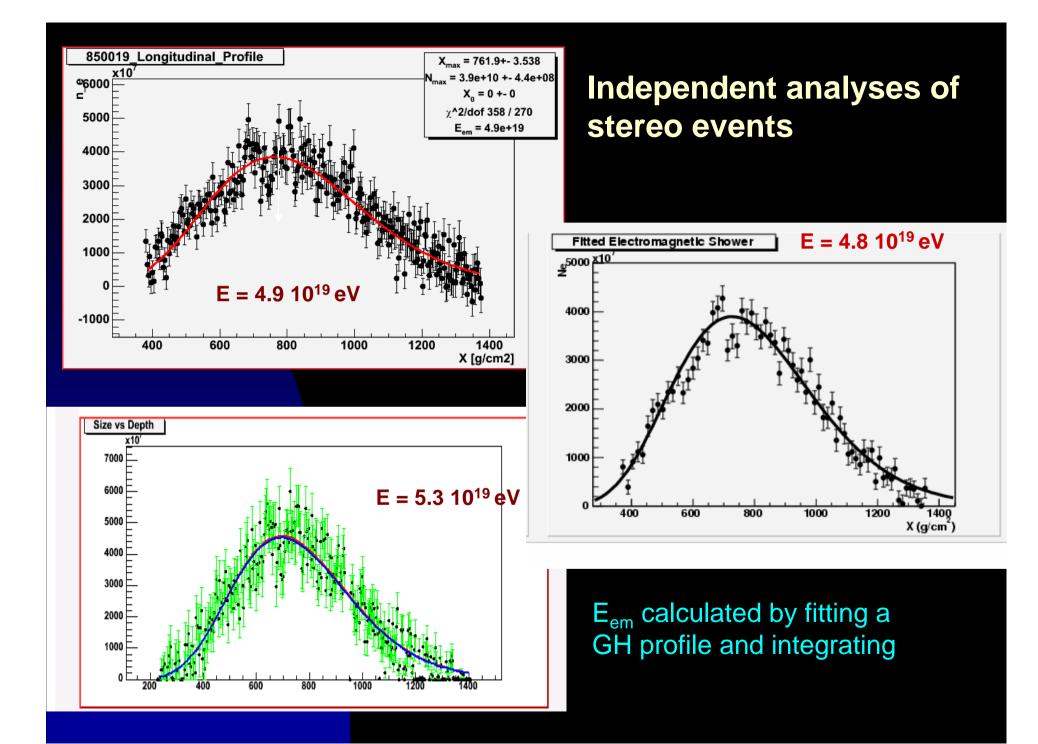




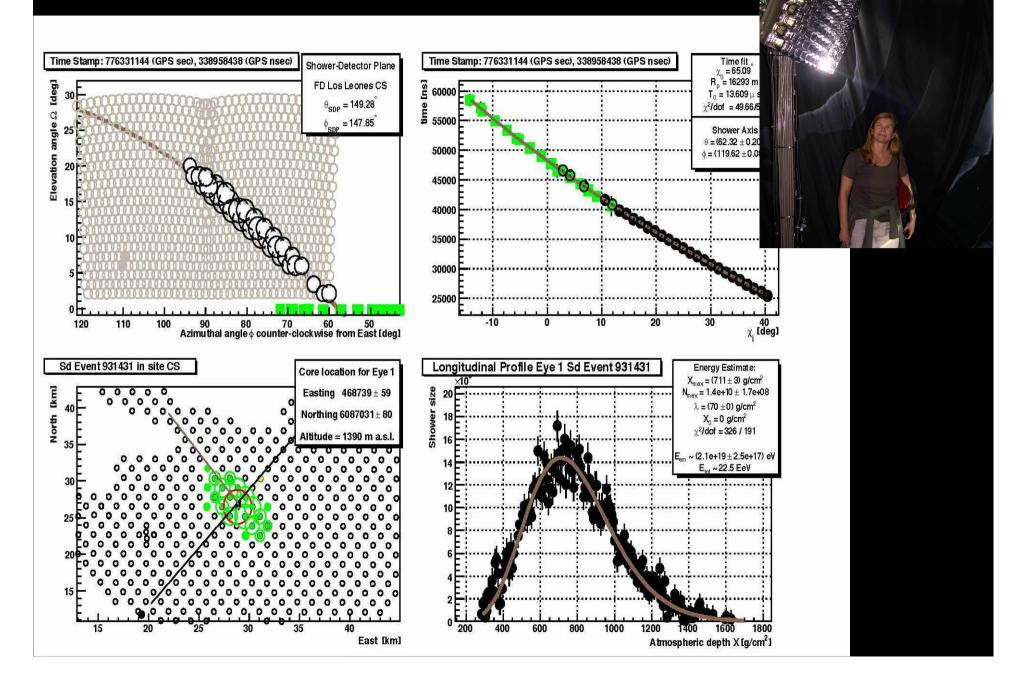






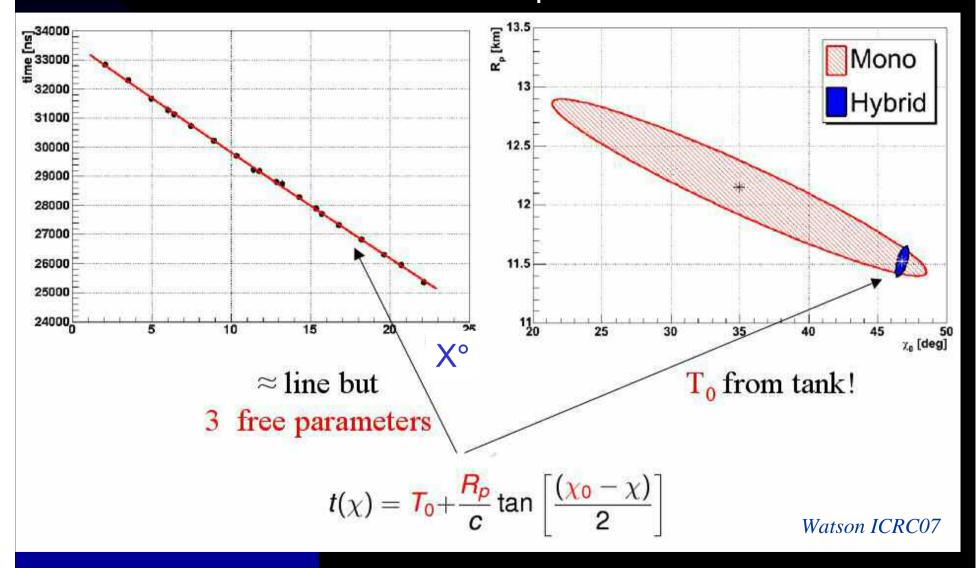


A Hybrid Event

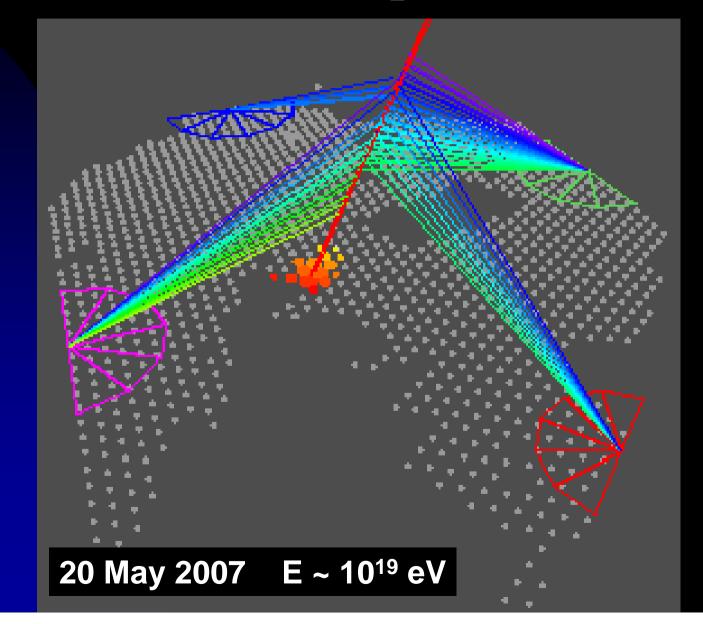


Time, t

R_p km



1st - 4 Fold Hybrid Event



Hybrid Era			
	HYBRID	SD only	FD only
Energy	A & M indep	depend	independ
Aperture	E, A, M indep	independ	depend
Angular Resolution	~ 0.2°	~1-2°	~3-5°
E= energy, A= mass, M = hadronic model			

Goals of the Auger Observatory

*** Determine the Origin of UHECRs ***

Energy Spectrum

Composition

Arrival Direction Distribution

Goals of the Auger Observatory

*** Determine the Origin of UHECRs ***

Energy Spectrum features? ankle, GZK; injection? Propagation?

Composition protons, nuclei, photons, neutrinos

Arrival Direction Distribution anisotropies?

Goals of the Auger Observatory

*** Determine the Origin of UHECRs ***

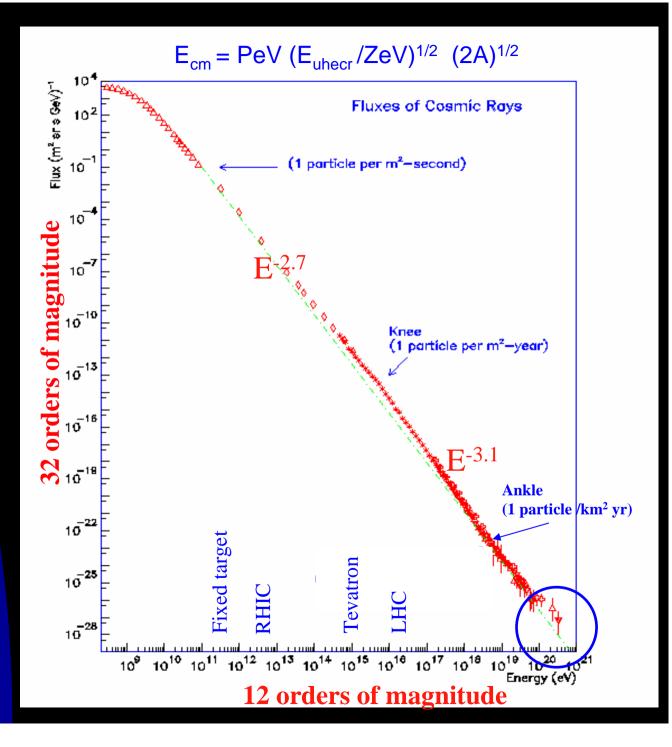
Energy Spectrum features? ankle, GZK; injection? Propagation?

Composition protons, nuclei, photons, neutrinos

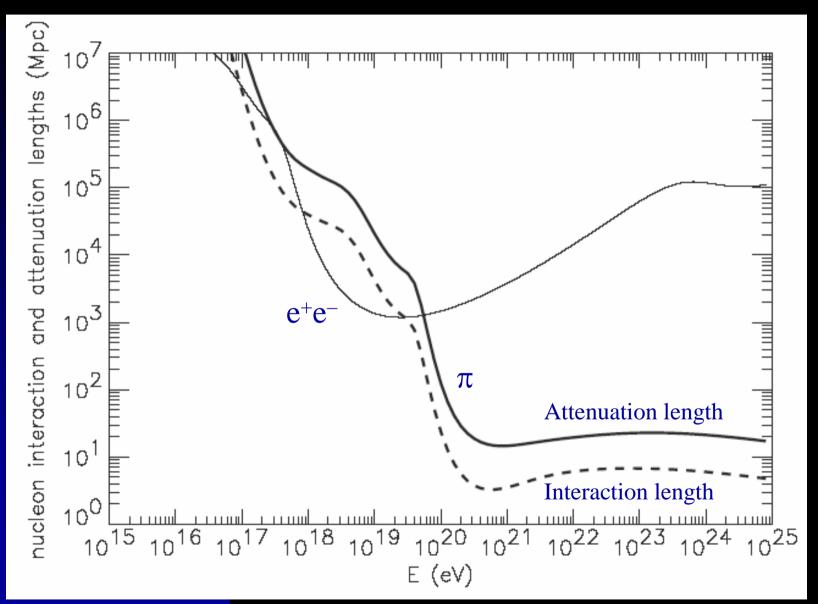
Arrival Direction Distribution anisotropies?

Cosmic Ray Spectrum 1912 discovered by Victor Hess 1938 Pierre Auger discovered Extensive Air Showers (EAS)

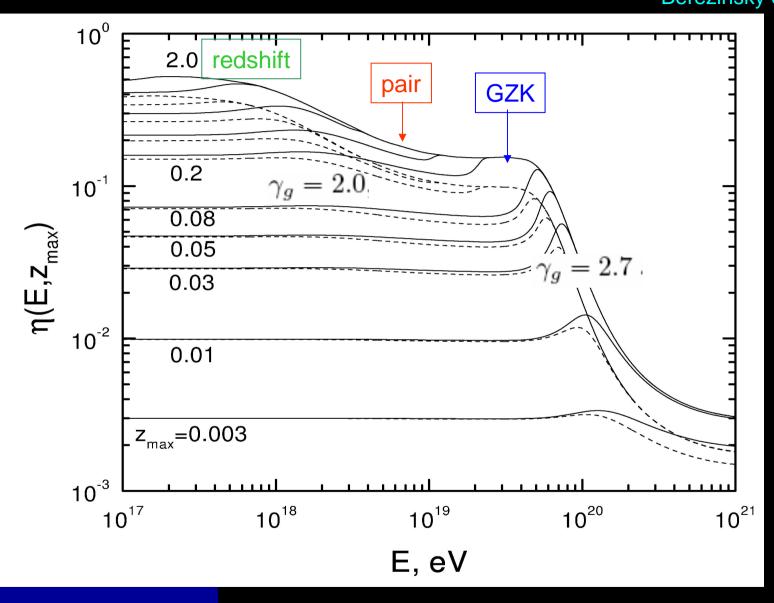
Energy range: ~ 10^9 eV to > 10^{20} eV



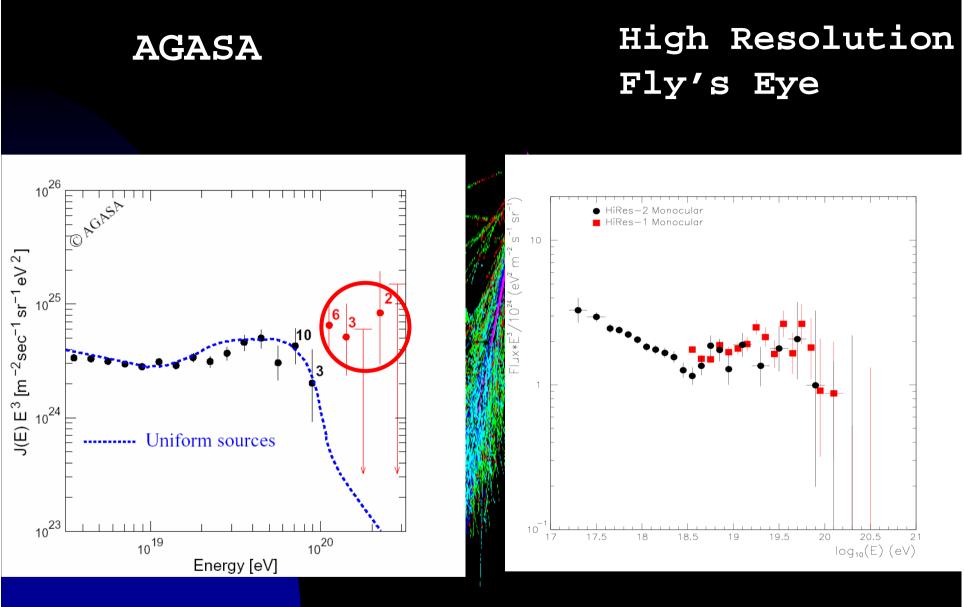
Attenuation length



Energy loss Features for protons Berezinsky et al. 03



modification factor: $J_{obs}(E,z) = \eta(E,z) \times J_{injec}(E)$



Consistent w/ GZK cutoff

No GZK cutoff

Statistical Challenge

To reach > $10^4 - 10^5$ km² sr yr Past experiments ~ 10^3 km² sr yr

AGASA (100 km² array scintillators) 1984 - 2003
 exposure ~ 1.6 10³ km² sr yr
 HiRes (Binocular Fluorescence Telescopes) 1997 - 2006
 exposure ~ 4-6 10³ km² sr yr

PIERRE AUGER Observatory (South)
3,000 km² array + 4 Fluorescence Telescopes
Aperture 6,600 km² sr - reach > 10⁴ in 2 years

Energy Reconstruction



Determination of S(1000) =

the signal 1000 m away from shower axis



Convertion into $S_{38} = S(1000)$ that would have been measured at a 38° zenith angle

$$S_{38} = S_{1000} / (1 + ax + bx^2)$$

$$x = \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 38$$

$$a = 0.94 \pm 0.06$$

$$b = -1.21 \pm 0.27$$

 $A = 17.08 \pm 0.03$

 $B = 1.13 \pm 0.02$

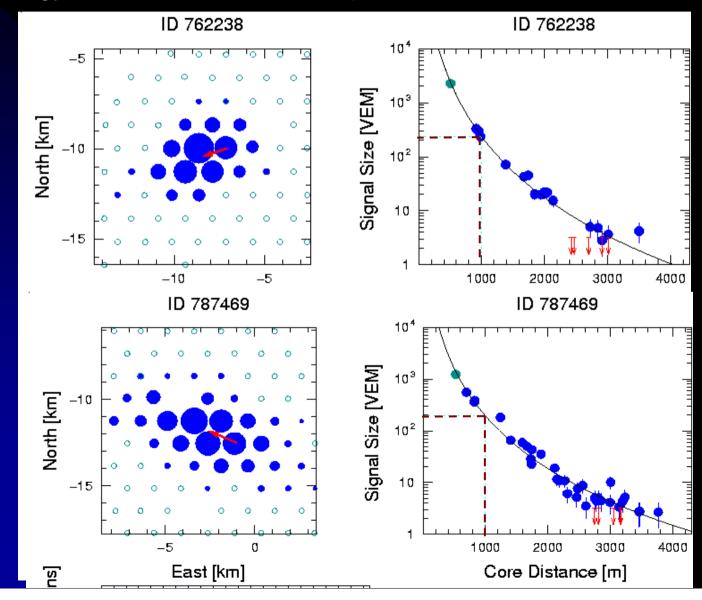


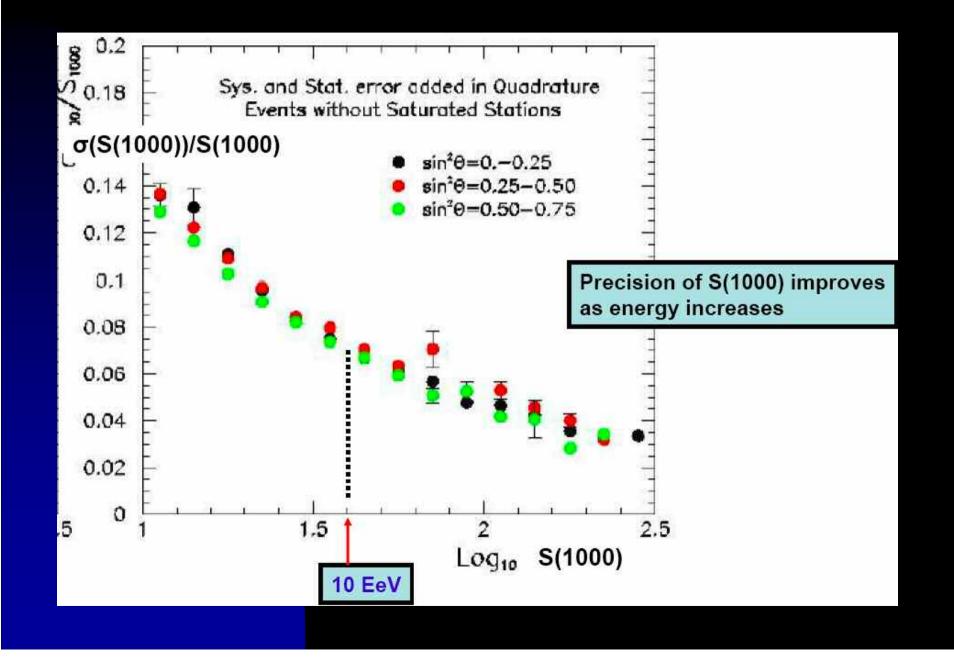
Convertion into an FD-equivalent energy

$$\log E_{\rm FD} = A + B \log(S_{38})$$

Energy Reconstruction S(1000)

SD energy estimator: interpolated signal in a tank at 1000 meters and 38°





Constant Intensity Curve

equal flux ⇔ equal energy

Integral flux above a given S_{1000} dN/dcos20 0 Δ 0 100 ------ lg(S(1000)/VEM)> 1.6 - lg(S(1000)/VEM)> 1. -lg(S(1000)/VEM)>1.2 -+-lg(S(1000)/VEM)>1.8 04 05 0.9 03 0.6 0.8 \leftarrow zenith angle $\cos^2\theta$

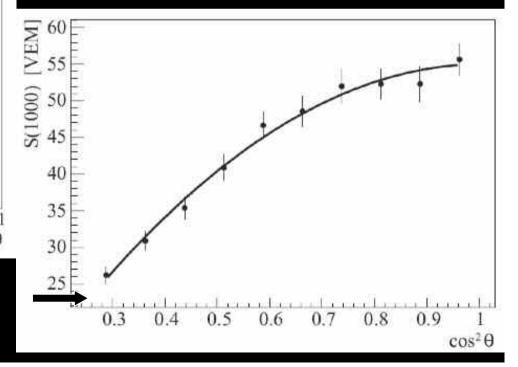
Attenuation curve: at a given energy, lower signal at larger zenith angle

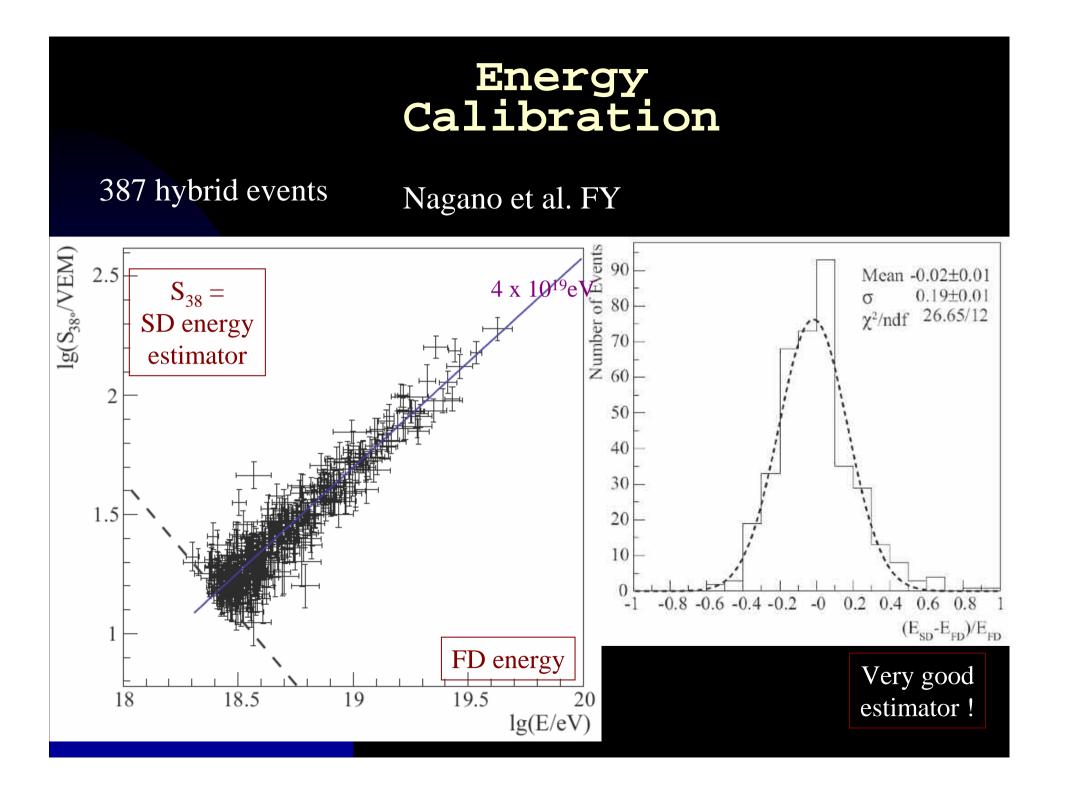
S₁₀₀₀:

 \rightarrow depends on energy & zenith angle

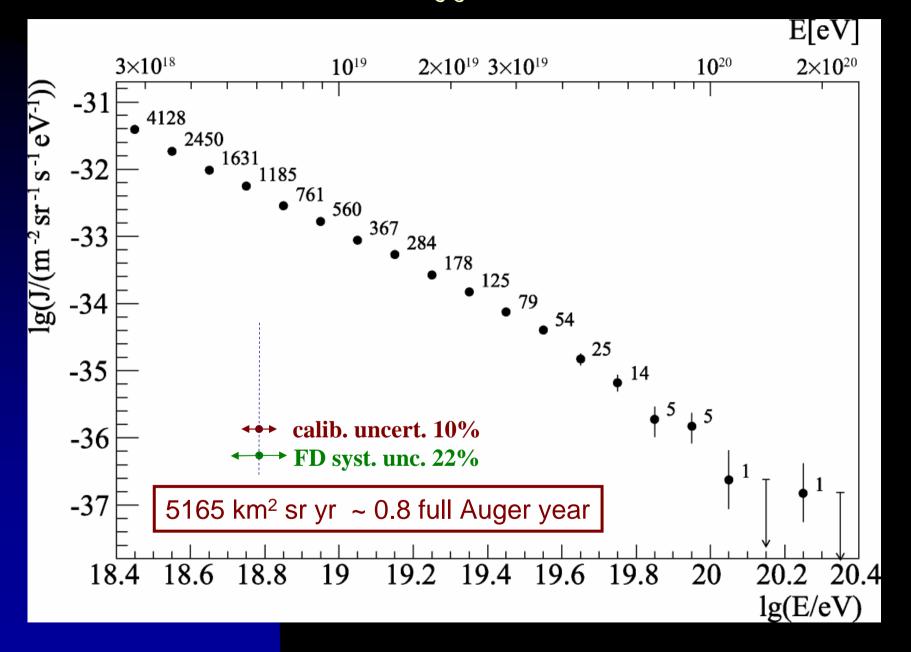
Constant Intensity Method

 \rightarrow relate S₁₀₀₀(θ) to the value of S₁₀₀₀ at a reference zenith angle, 38°: S₃₈

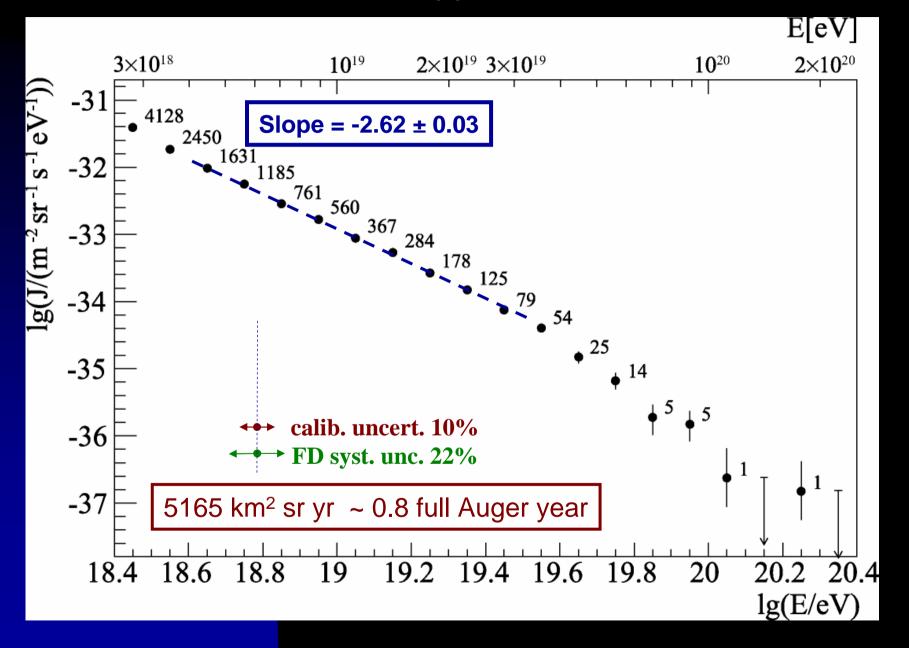




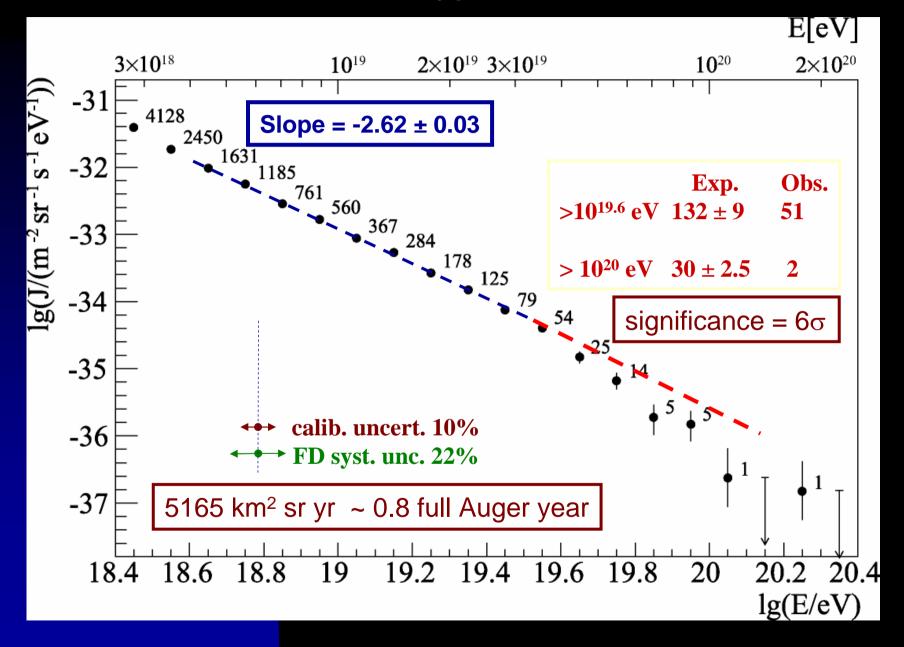
Energy spectrum from SD showers with $\theta \leq 60^{\circ}$



Energy spectrum from SD showers with $\theta \leq 60^{\circ}$

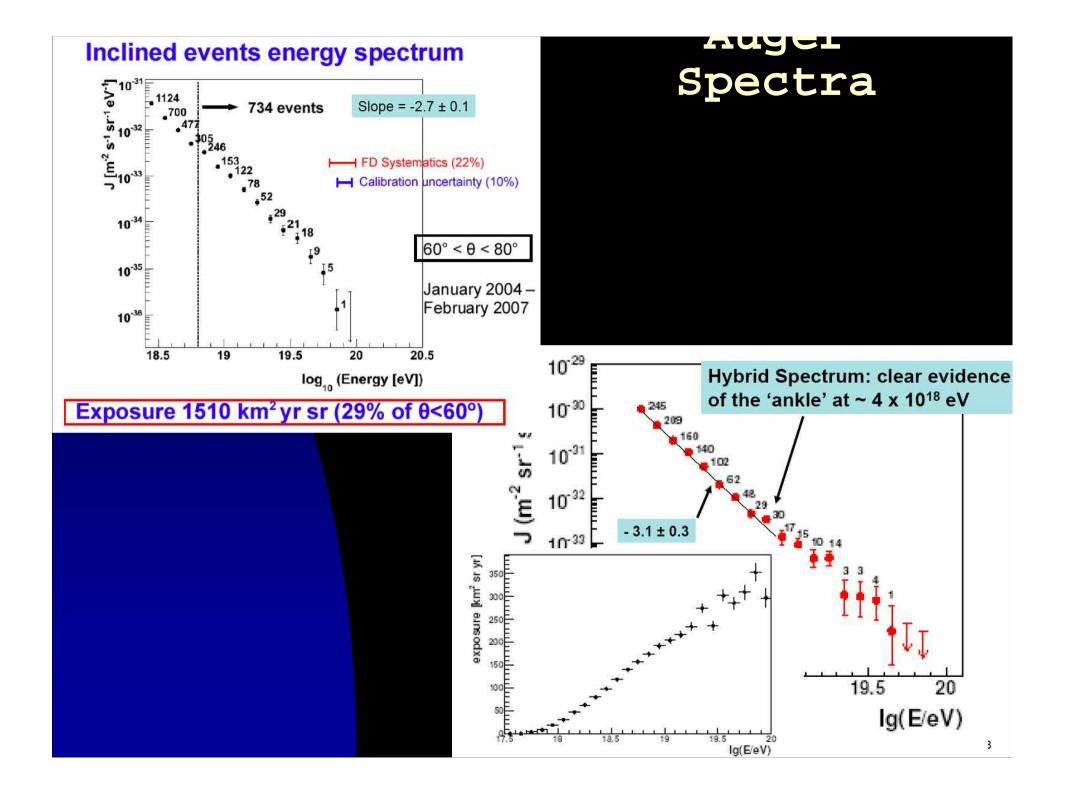


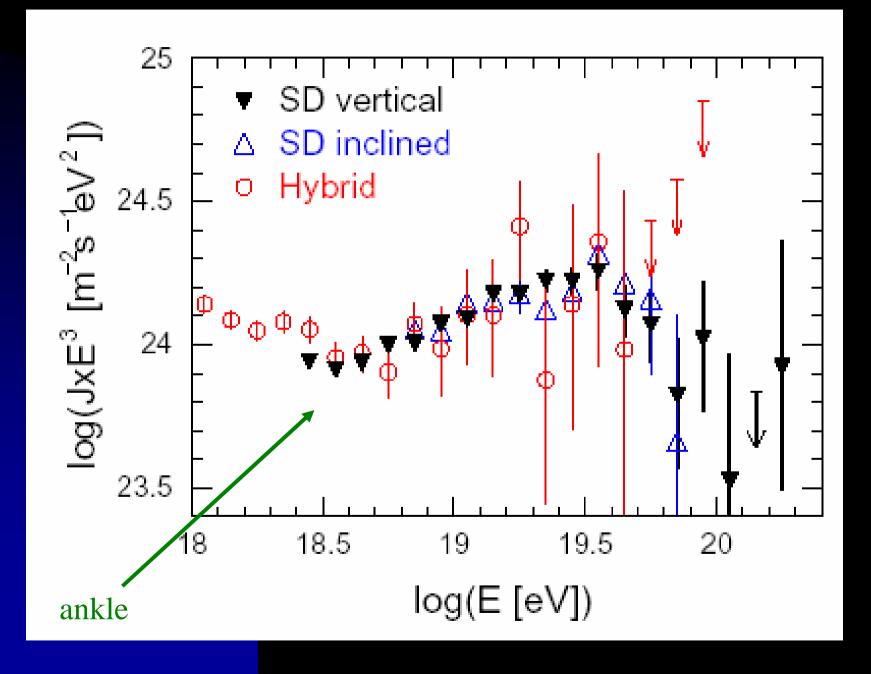
Energy spectrum from SD showers with $\theta \leq 60^{\circ}$



Uncertainty on the energy scale

source		systematic uncertainty			
Fluorescence yield			14%		
P, T and humidity effec		τS	7%		
Calibration			9.5%		
Atmosphere			4%		
Reconstruction			10%		
Invisible energy			4%		
Total:			22%		
	(improvements expected soon)				





Spectrum facts

There is an ankle



 \implies How to interpret it?

Galactic/Extragalactic transition? or Spectral feature from pair-production Limit of the acceleration process? energy losses of pure-proton UHECRs?

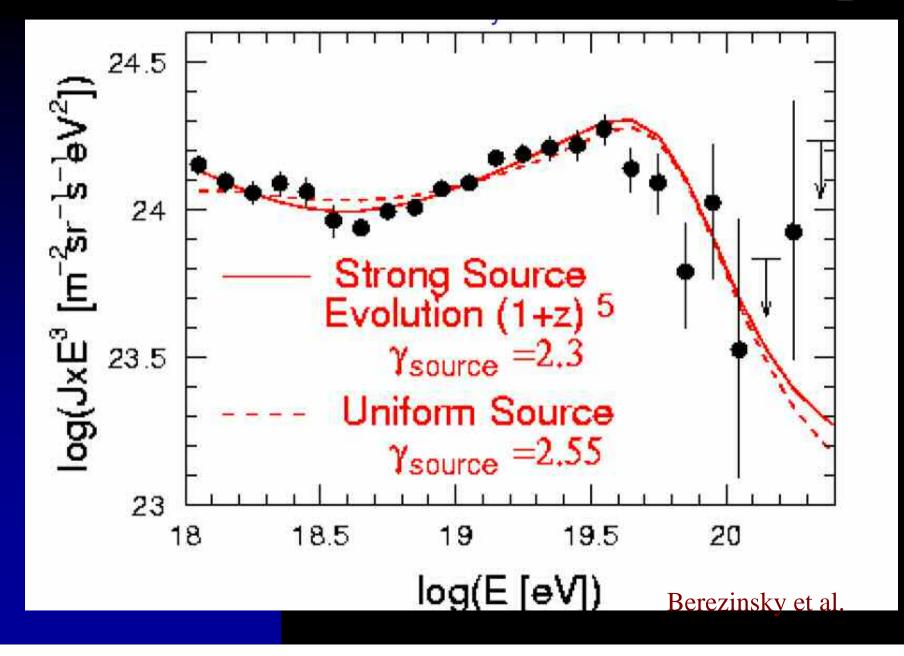
There is a "cut-off"

How to interpret it?

GZK suppression? or

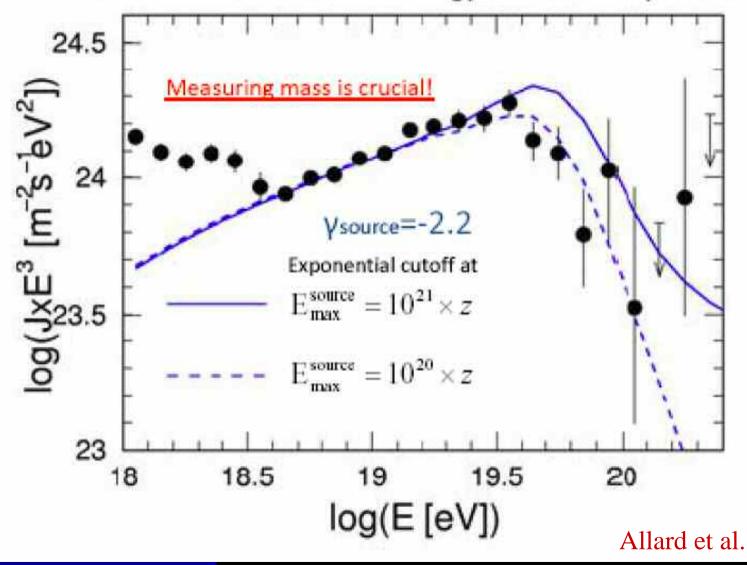
 \implies analyse composition! \implies analyse arrival directions!

Ankle as Pure Proton e⁺e⁻ dip



Nucleus Model

CR abundance is same as low energy Galactic components



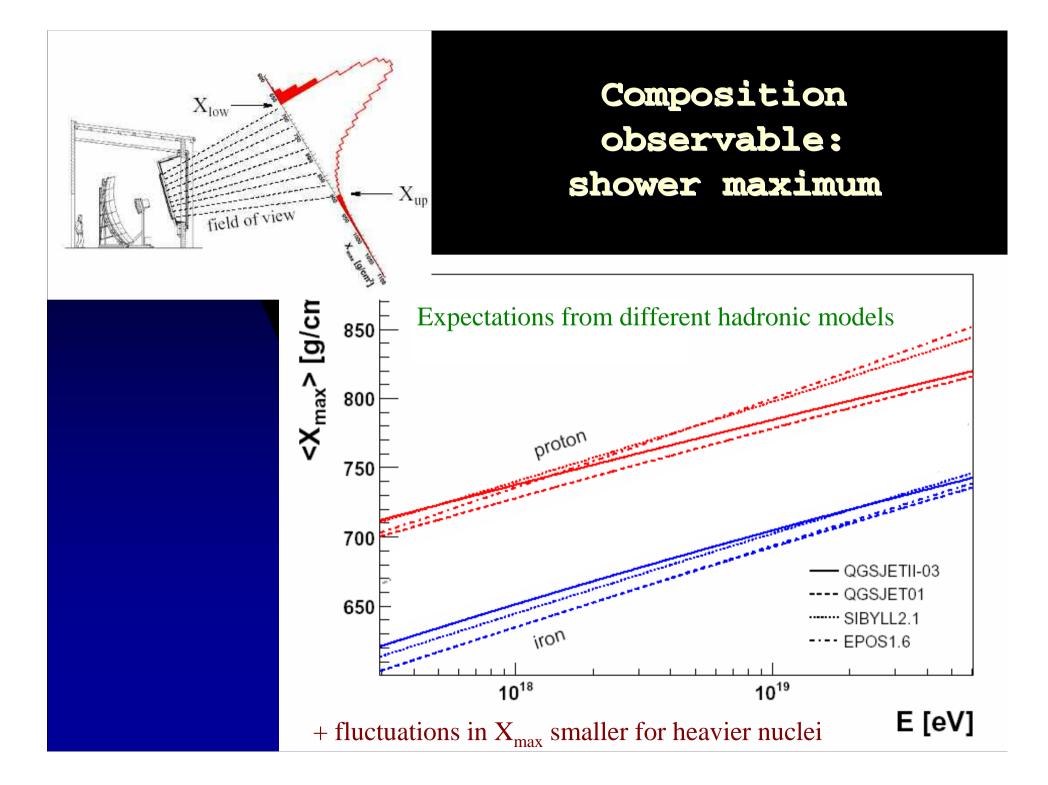
Goals of the Auger Observatory

*** Determine the Origin of UHECRs ***

Energy Spectrum features? ankle, GZK; injection? Propagation?

Composition protons, nuclei, photons, neutrinos

Arrival Direction Distribution anisotropies?



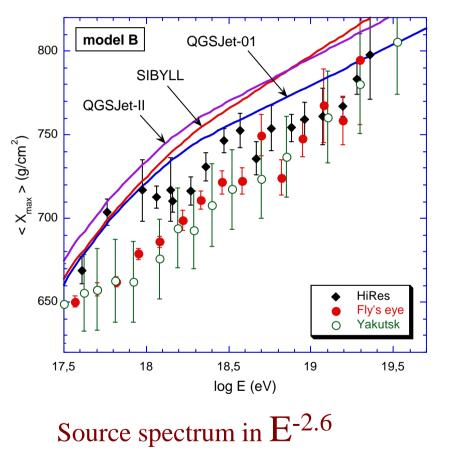
Injection Model Predictions

(Galactic/Extragalactic transition)

Mixed composition (Allard et al.)

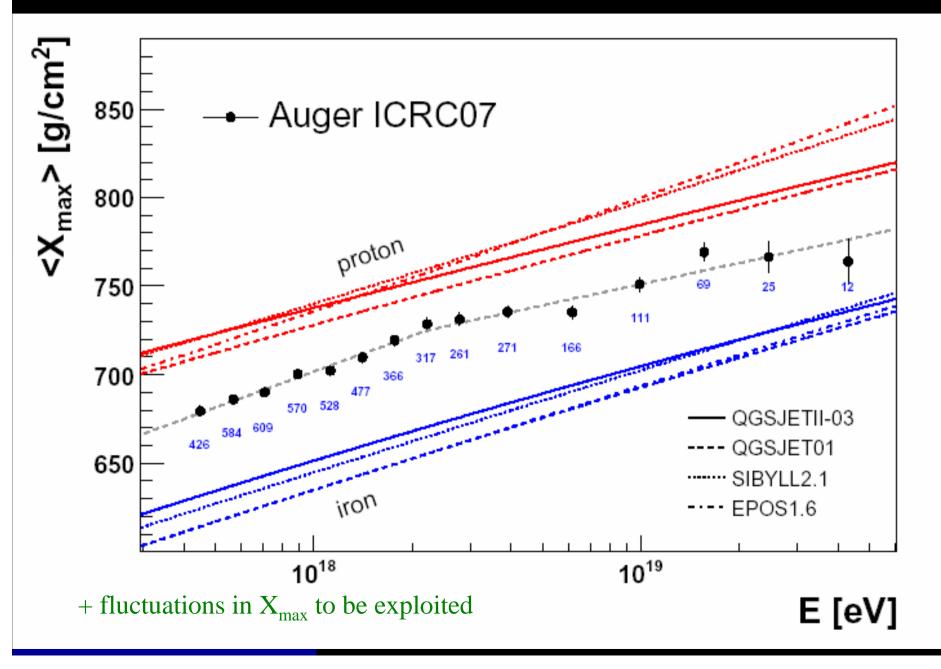
model A 800 750 $< X_{max} > (g/cm^2)$ QGSJet-II QGSJet-01 700 SIBYLL 650 Fly's eye Yakutsk \cap 17,5 18 18,5 19,5 19 log E (eV) Source spectrum in $E^{-2.3}$ Ankle = Gal./extragal. transition

Pure protons (Berezinsky et a)l

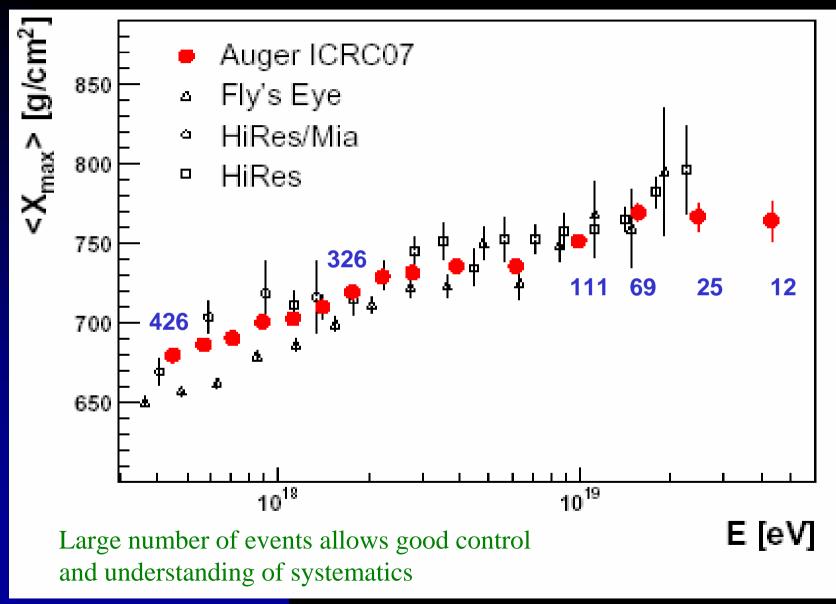


Ankle = "pair production dip"

Shower maximum over 2 decades in E



Comparison with previous studies



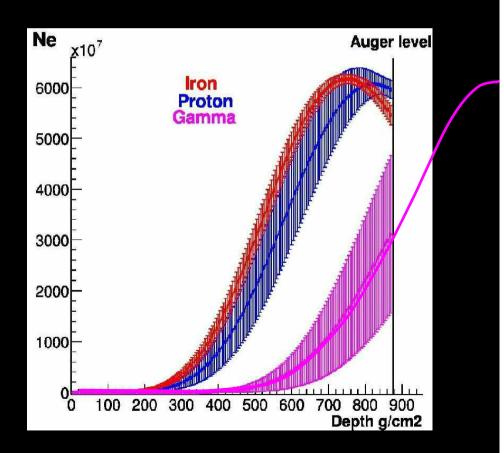
Photon limit

Top-down models predict large UHE photon flux

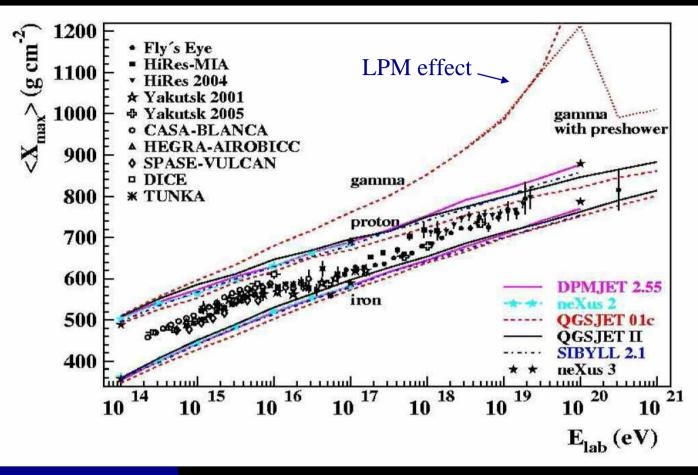
<u>SHDM models</u>: decay of superheavy dark matter accumulated in Galactic halo

<u>TD models</u>: supermassive particle decay from topological defect interaction or annihilation

Photon-induced showers look very different Showers at E = 10^{19} eV , $\ominus = 0^{\circ}$:



Photon limit



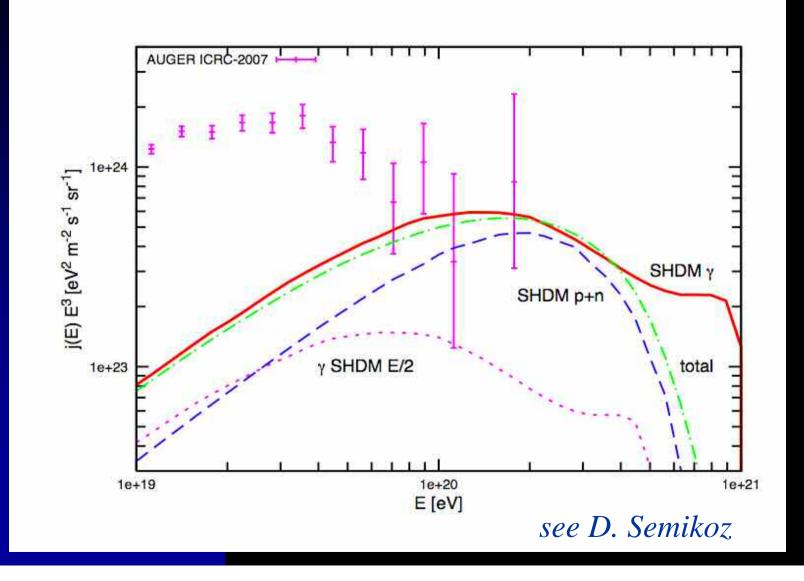
Larger X_{max} : photon showers delayed by > 200 g/cm² at 10¹⁹ eV

 \implies \neq SD observables:

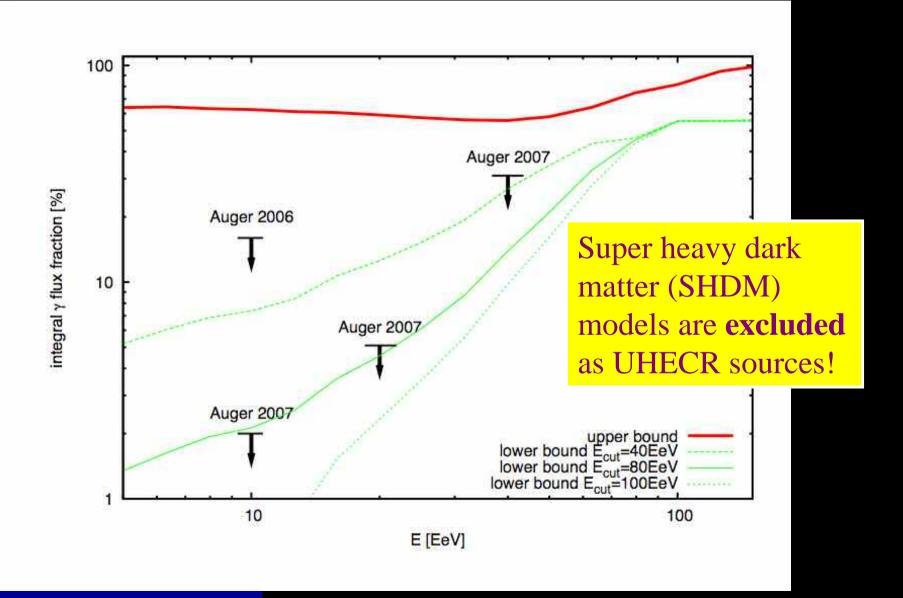
smaller rise time of the signals

smaller radius of curvature of the shower front

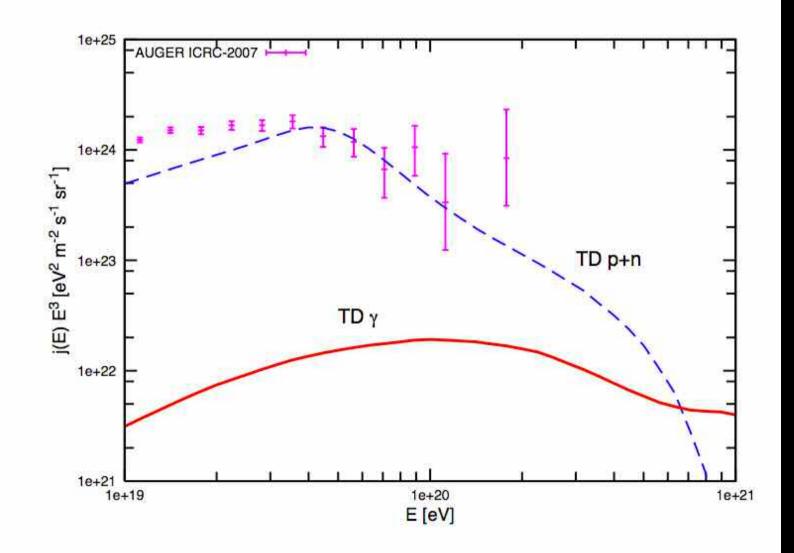
Constraints on Super-Heavy Dark Matter as sources of UHECRs



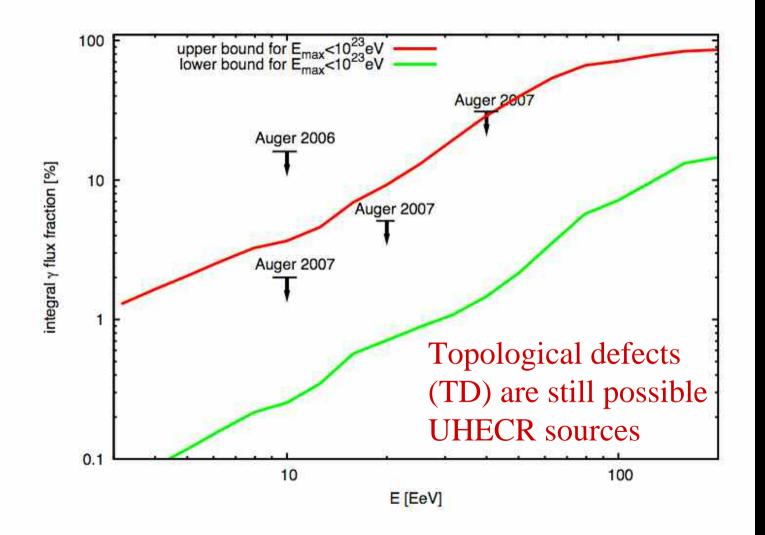
Auger results (photon limit)

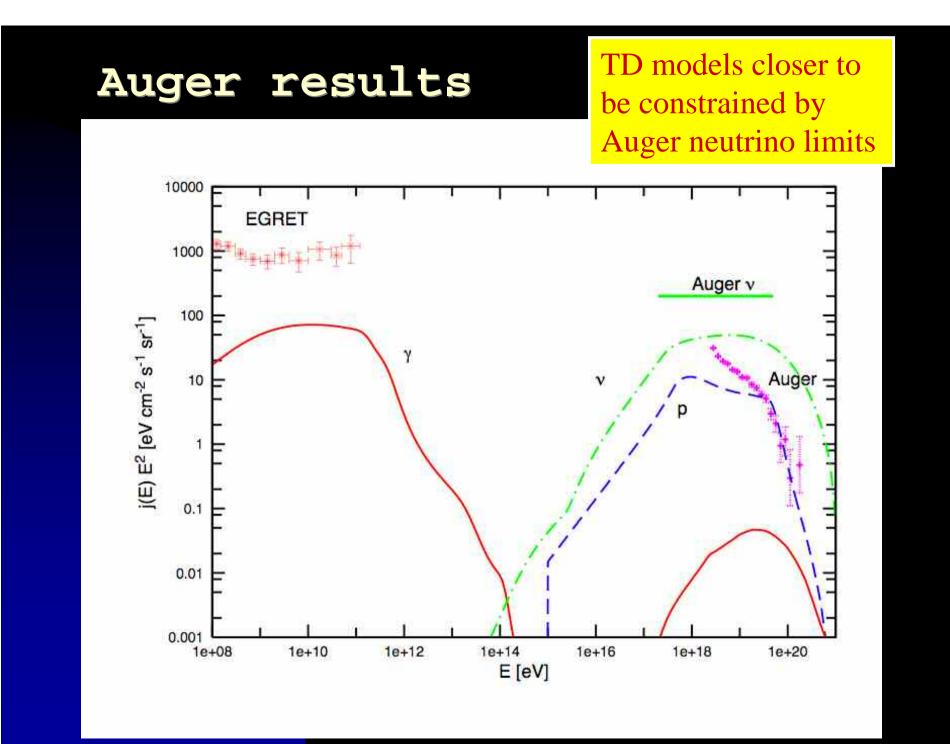


Constraints on topological defects as sources of UHECRs



Auger results (photon limit)





Goals of the Auger Observatory

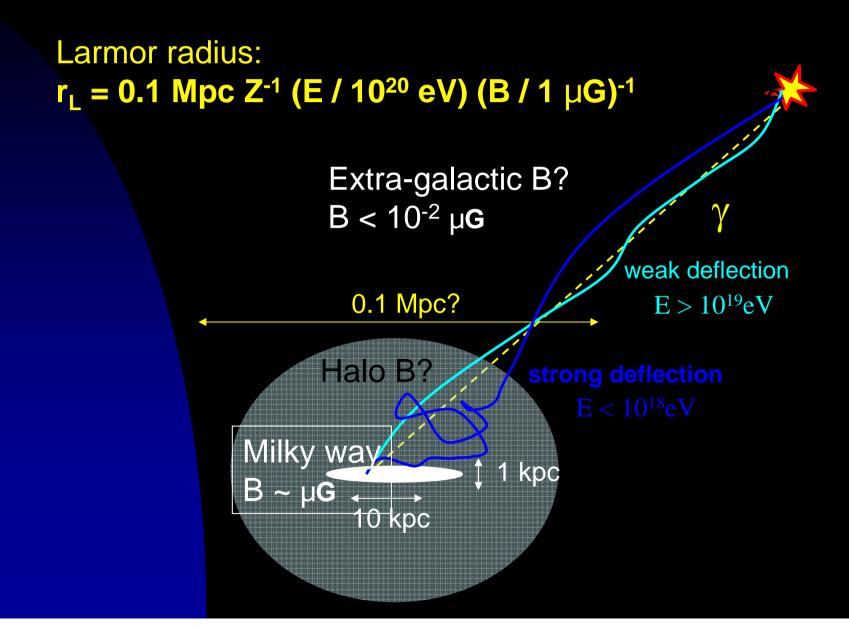
*** Determine the Origin of UHECRs ***

Energy Spectrum features? ankle, GZK; injection? Propagation?

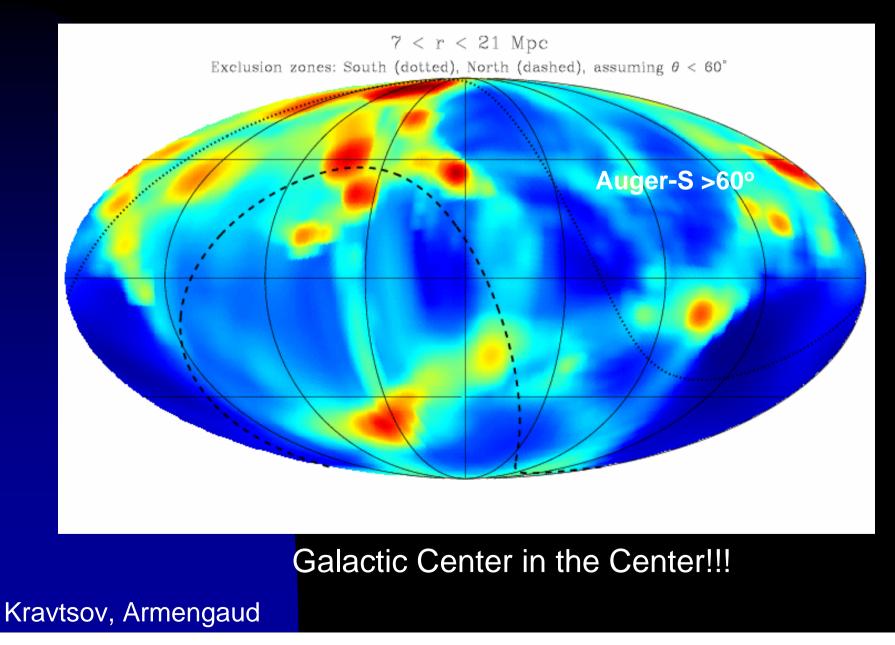
Composition protons, nuclei, photons, neutrinos

Arrival Direction Distribution anisotropies?

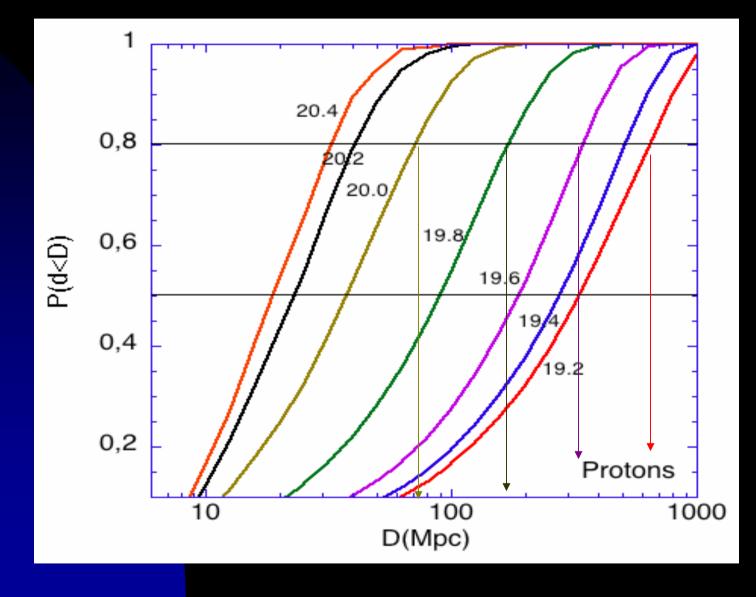
Cosmic Magnetic Fields



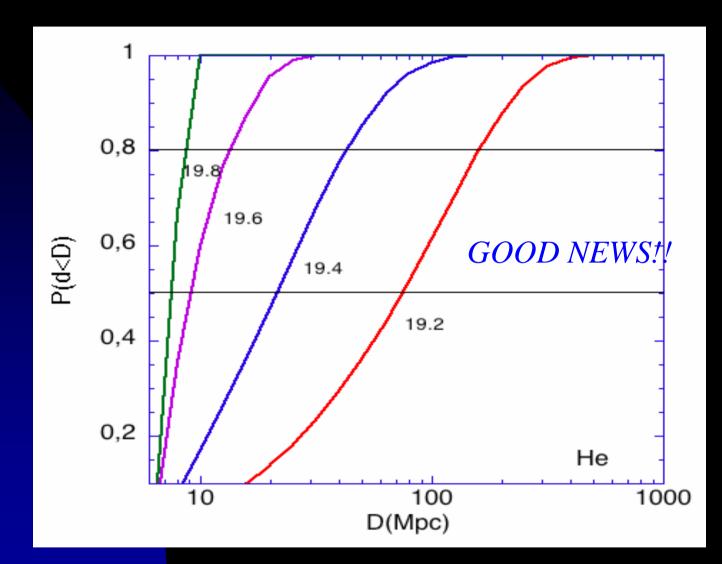
Dark Matter within 20 Mpc



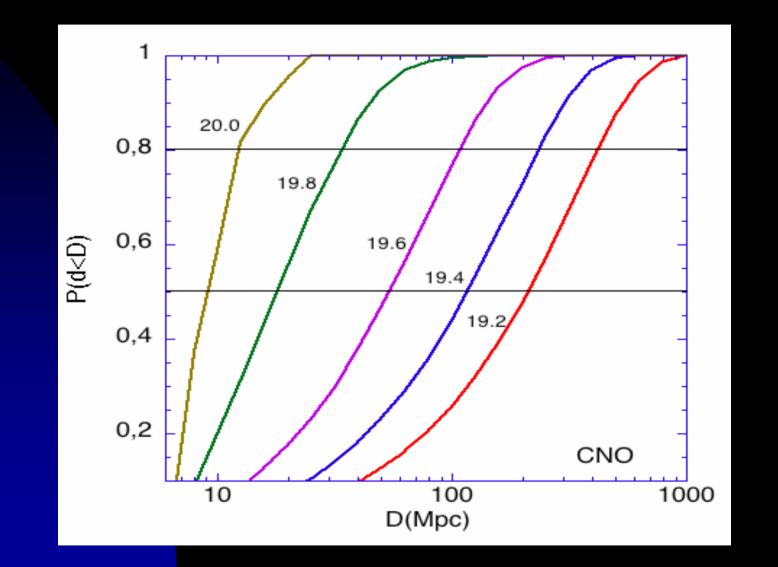
Proton Horizon



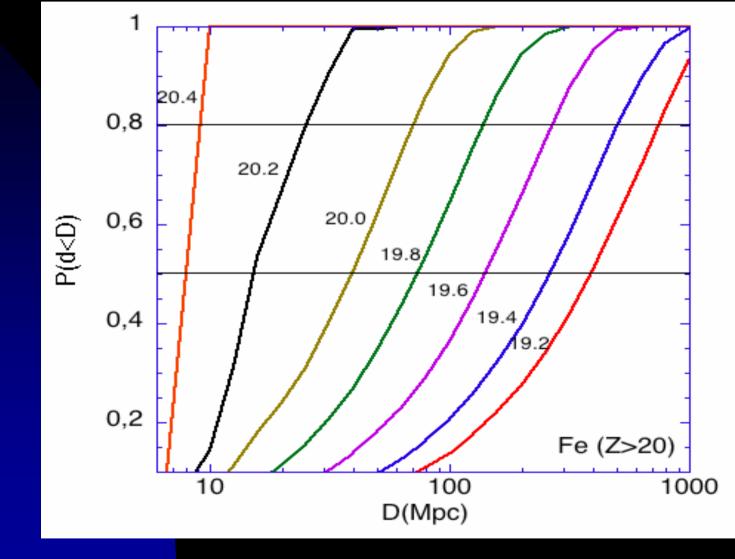
Helium Horizon



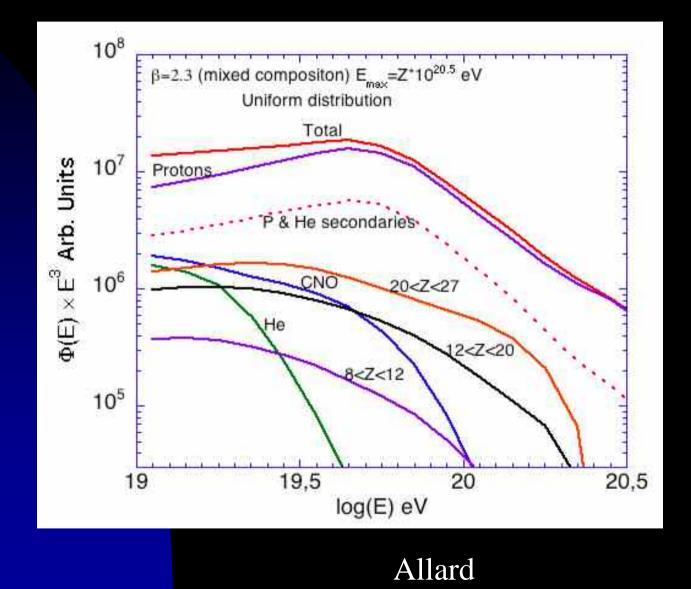
CNO Horizon



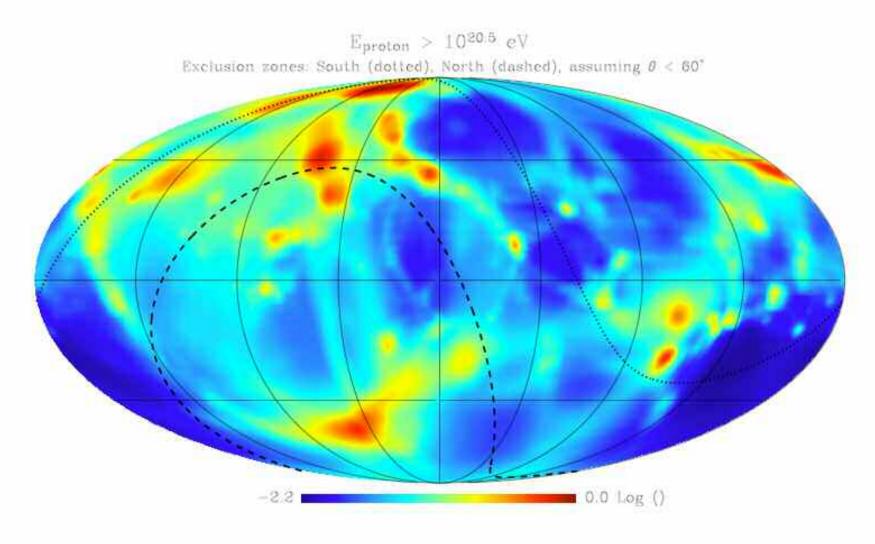
Fe Horizon



Observed Composition

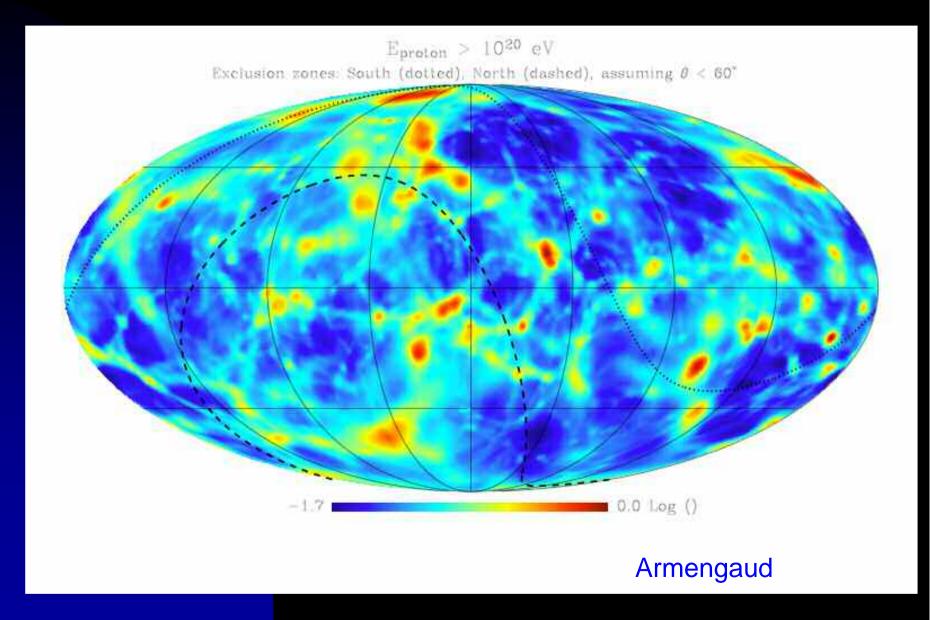


Protons with > $10^{20.5}$ eV

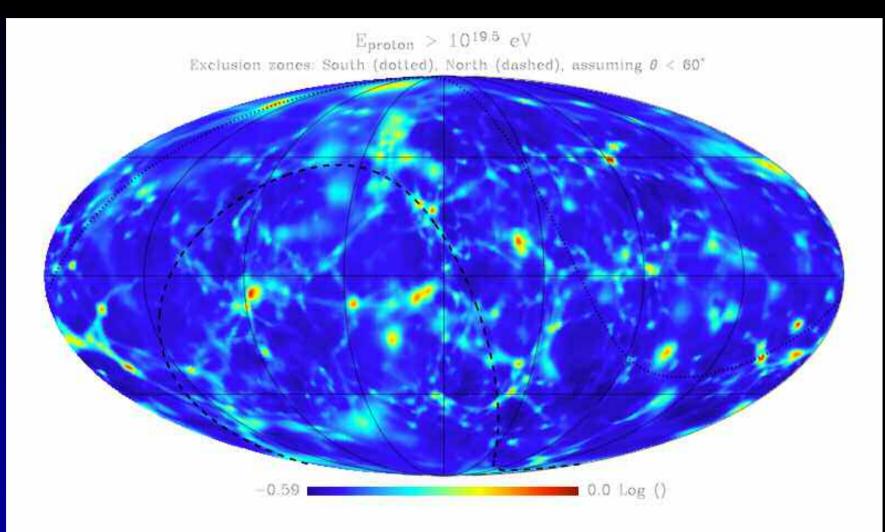


Armengaud

Protons with > 10^{20} eV

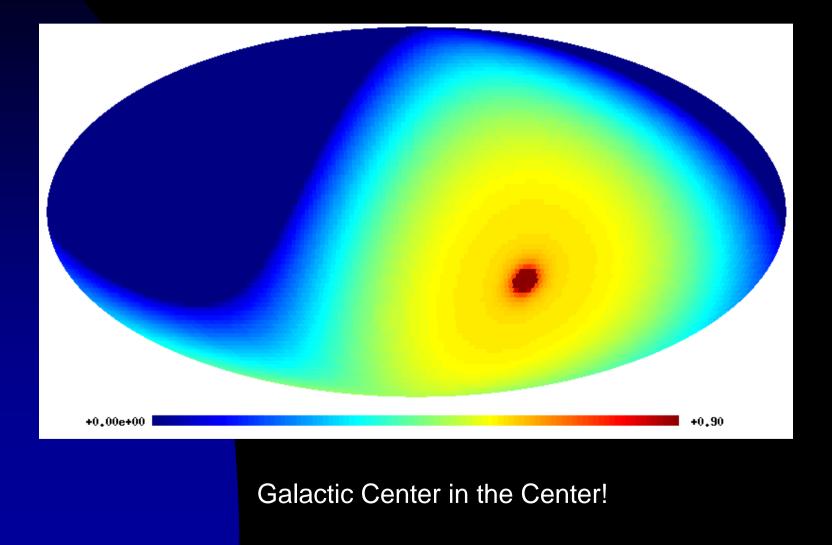


Protons with > $10^{19.5}$ eV



Armengaud

Sky @ Auger South = Exposure



Auger anisotropy results

Angular resolution of ~1°: good enough!

No large-scale signal (dipole) at any energy above 1 EeV e.g. $\alpha < 0.7\%$ for 1 EeV $\leq E \leq 3$ EeV

No signal from BL-Lacs as possibly seen by HiRes

 \implies none of the previous reports has been confirmed...

Two prescriptions are being tested... Stay tuned!

Remarks

Energy spectrum Mass composition Angular distribution and diffusion

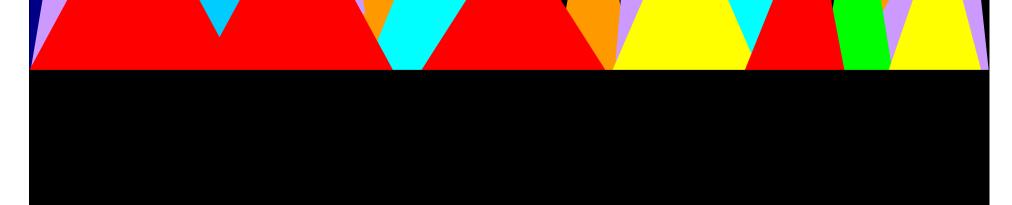
should be understood together

- 2 Multi- messengers Neutrino and Photon limits Anisotropies - EGMF & GMF limits
- 3 CR composition important: key to GCR/EGCR transition multi composition observables What is happening at Highest Energies???
- 4

Spectrum from $10^{18.05}$ to $10^{20.35}$ eV ($10^{18.45}$ to $10^{19.55}$ eV model indep anal) Ankle and Dip - GZK or E_{max}

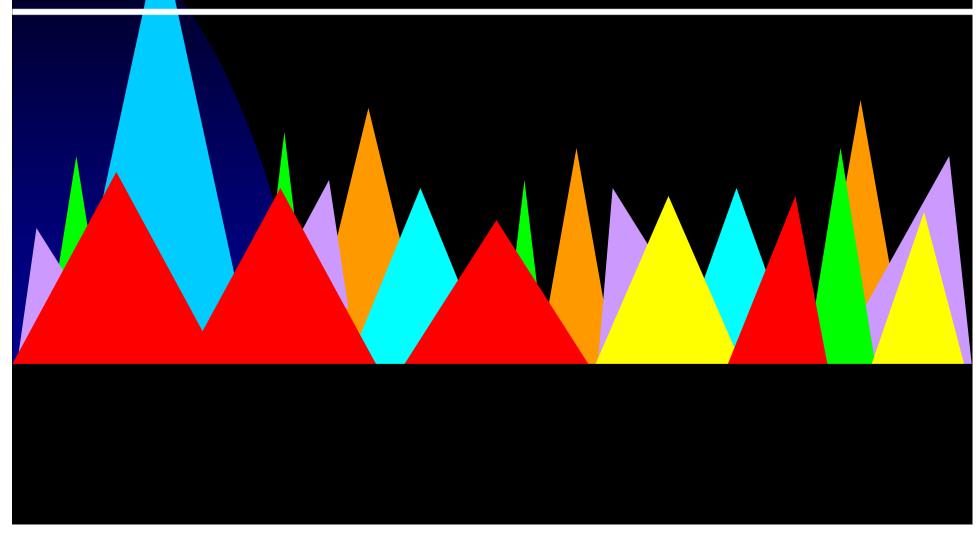
GZK feature \Rightarrow see nearby sources - Where is our Crab?

Where is Our Crab?



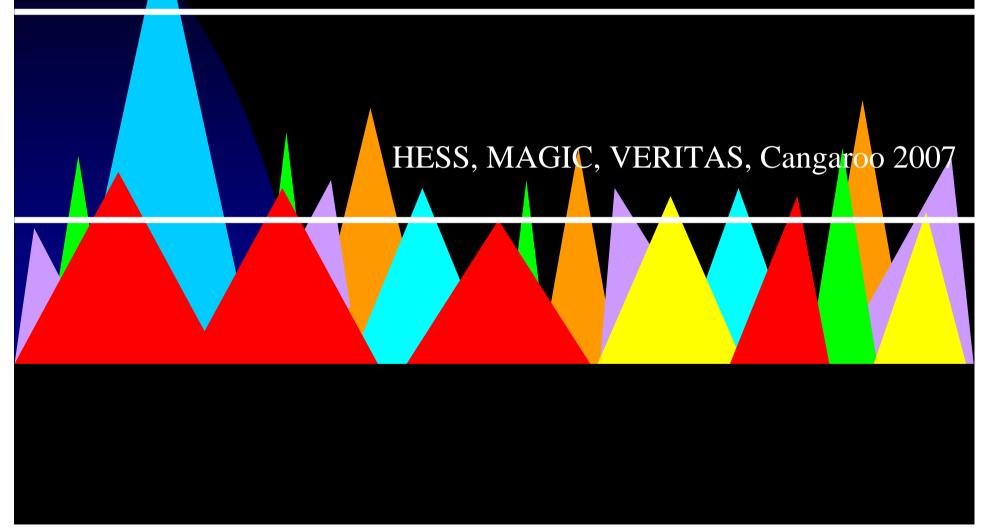
Where is Our Crab?

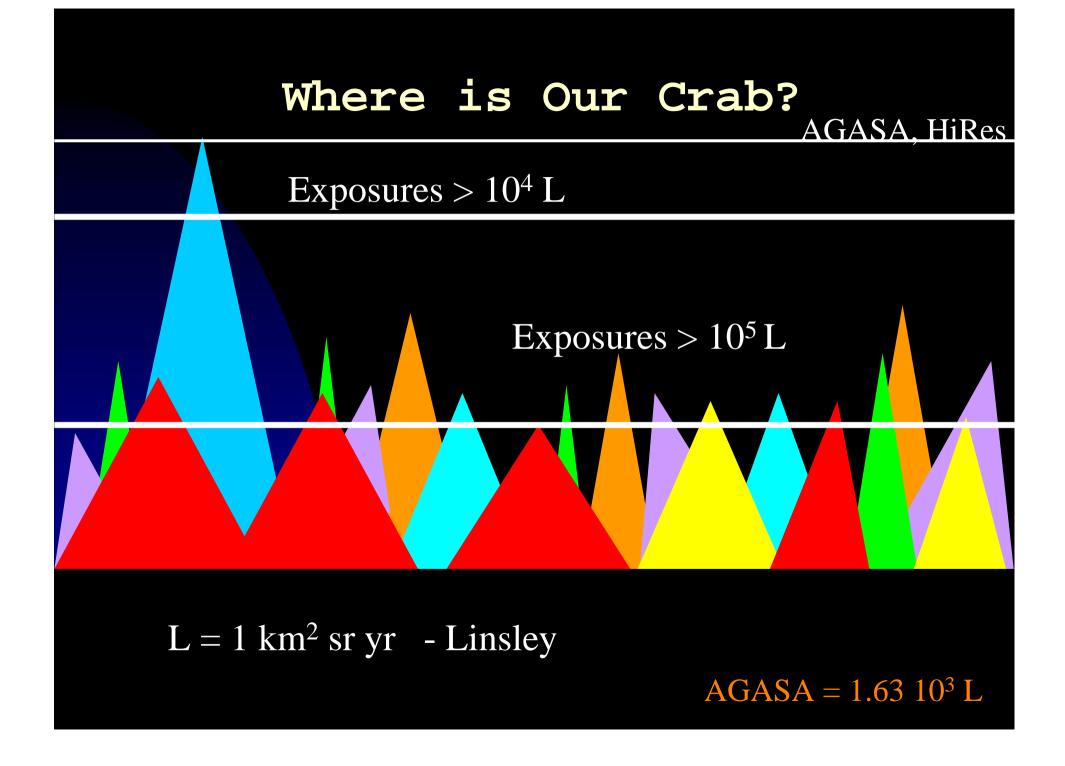
Whipple 1989



Where is Our Crab?

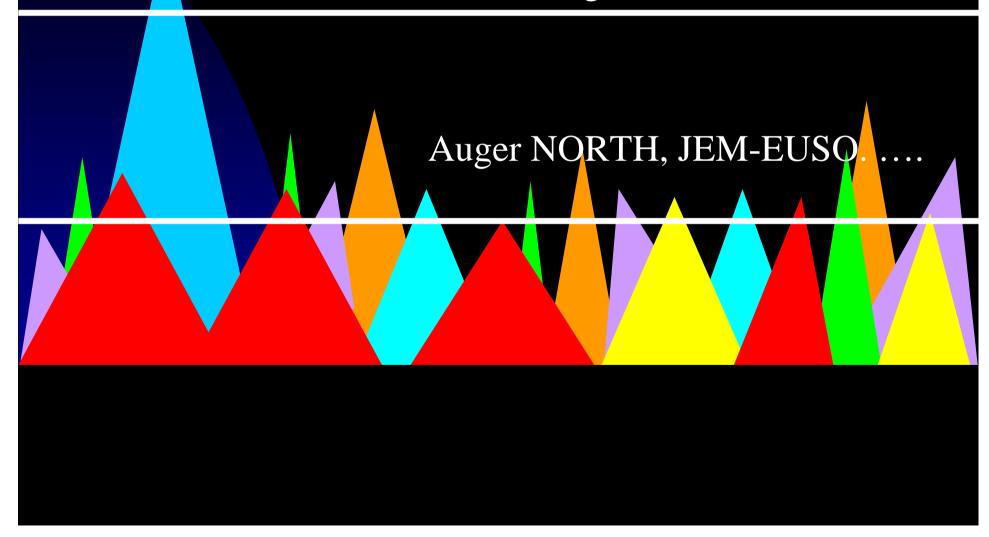
Whipple 1989





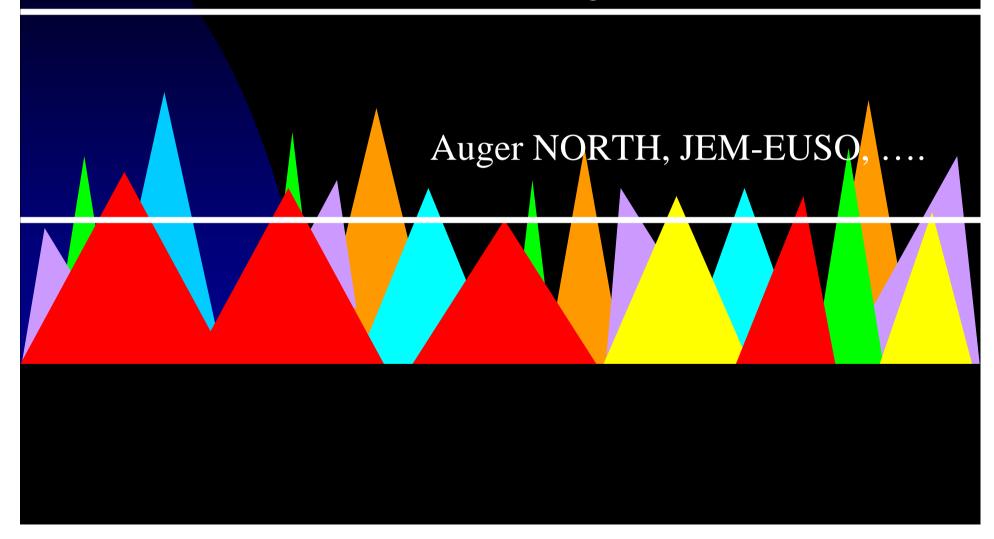
Where is Our Crab?

Auger SOUTH 200?



All or Nothing

Auger SOUTH 20??





Auger SOUTH & NORTH

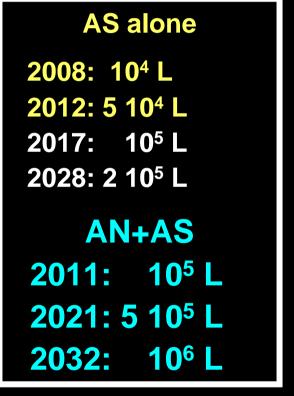


Auger SOUTH 3,000 km² = 1,157 mile² Hexagonal grid - 1.5 km separation FD sites - 4 (180°)

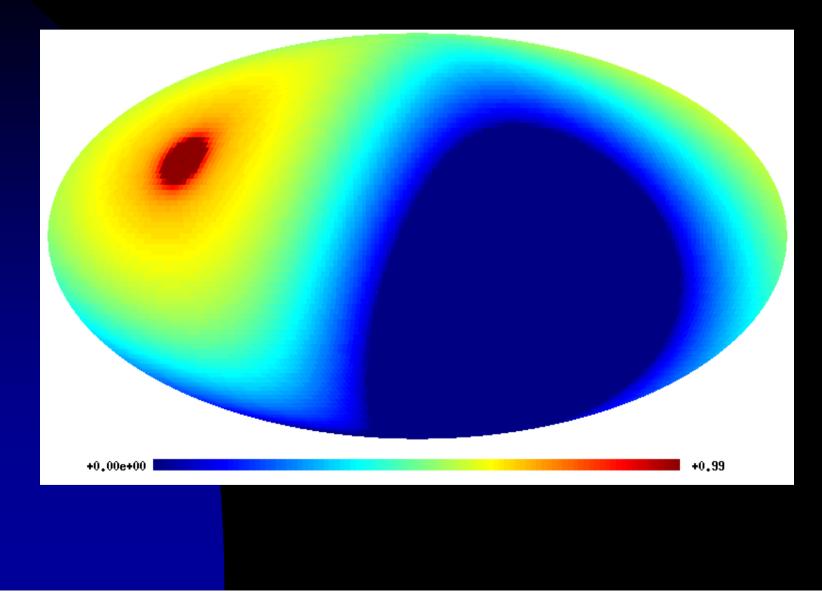
Auger NORTH 10,368 km² = 4,000 mile²

SQUARE GRID - 1 mile separation 1 large PMT / tank FD sites - 3 (180°)

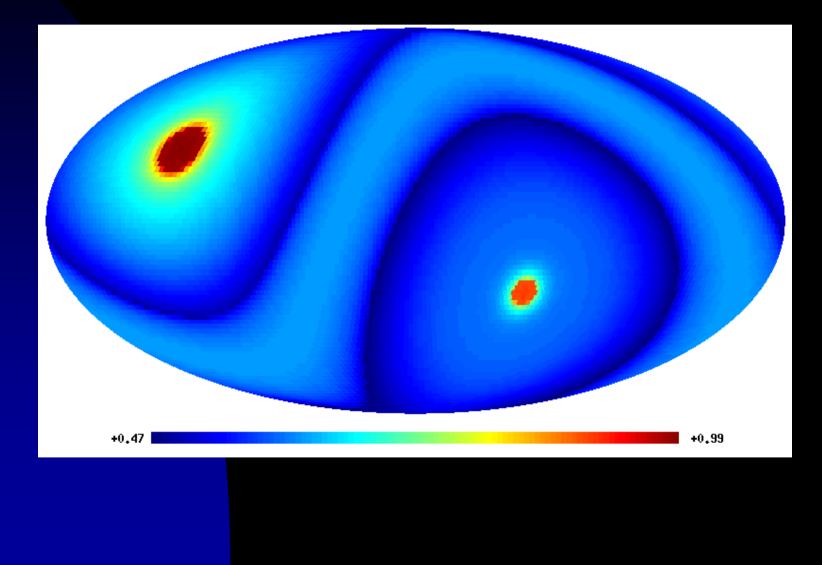
Baseline Timetable:
2008 site preparation (Engineering array)
2009 begin construction
2012 finish construction
20 yr lifetime



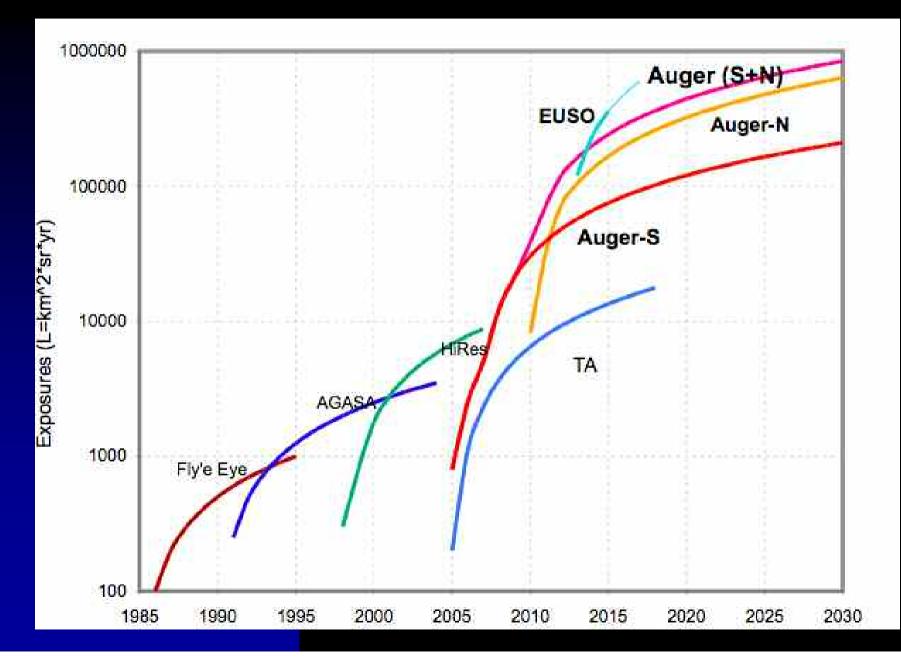
Sky Exposure Auger North



Sky Exposure Auger North + South



Exposures (take vitamins!)





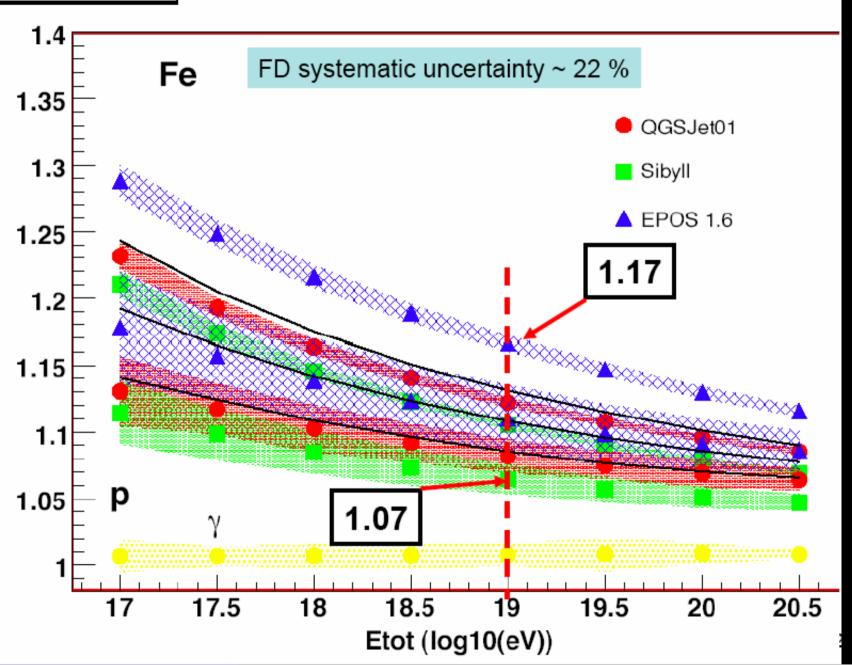
Pierre Auger Project South & North



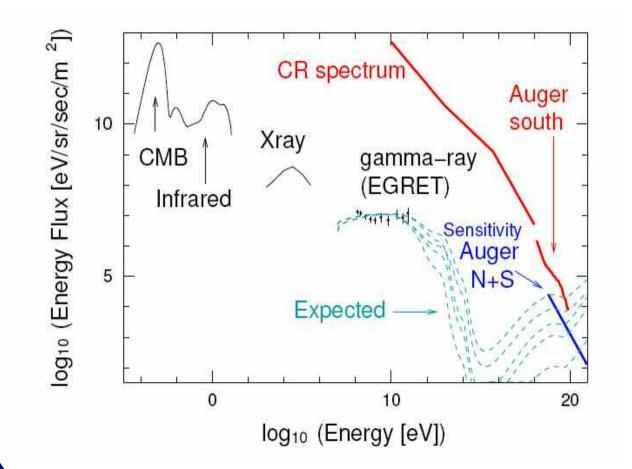
to discover Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Ray Sources detect Charged Particle As

GRAZIE!!!

f=Etot/Eem



Intrinsic Multi-messenger capabilities



Neutrinos

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.